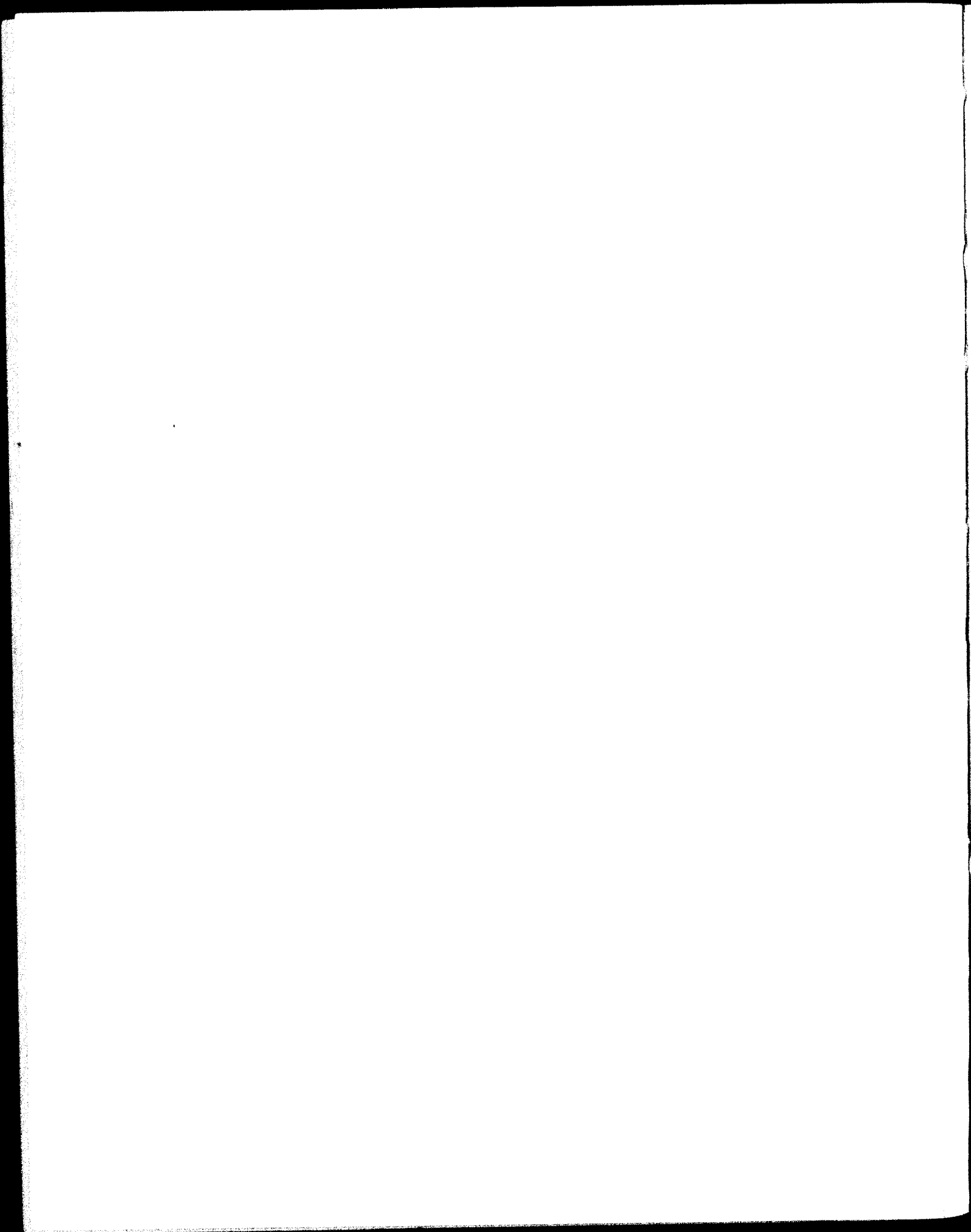


***SEVENTH  
JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT of MARYLAND***

□□□

*Report for the period of  
SEPTEMBER 1973 — JUNE 1975*



# The Judges of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland



**RALPH W. POWERS**  
*Chief Judge*



**ERNEST A. LOVELESS, JR.**  
*Prince George's County  
Circuit Administrative Judge*



**WILLIAM B. BOWIE**  
*Prince George's County*



**PERRY G. BOWEN, JR.**  
*Calvert County*



**ROBERT B. MATHIAS**  
*Prince George's County*



**SAMUEL W. H. MELOY**  
*Prince George's County*



**WILLIAM H. McCULLOUGH**  
*Prince George's County  
Administrative Judge*



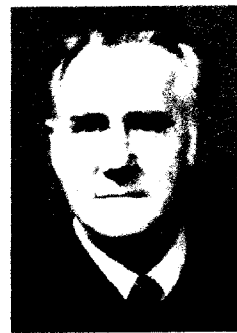
**JAMES H. TAYLOR**  
*Prince George's County*



**JAMES C. MITCHELL**  
*Charles County*



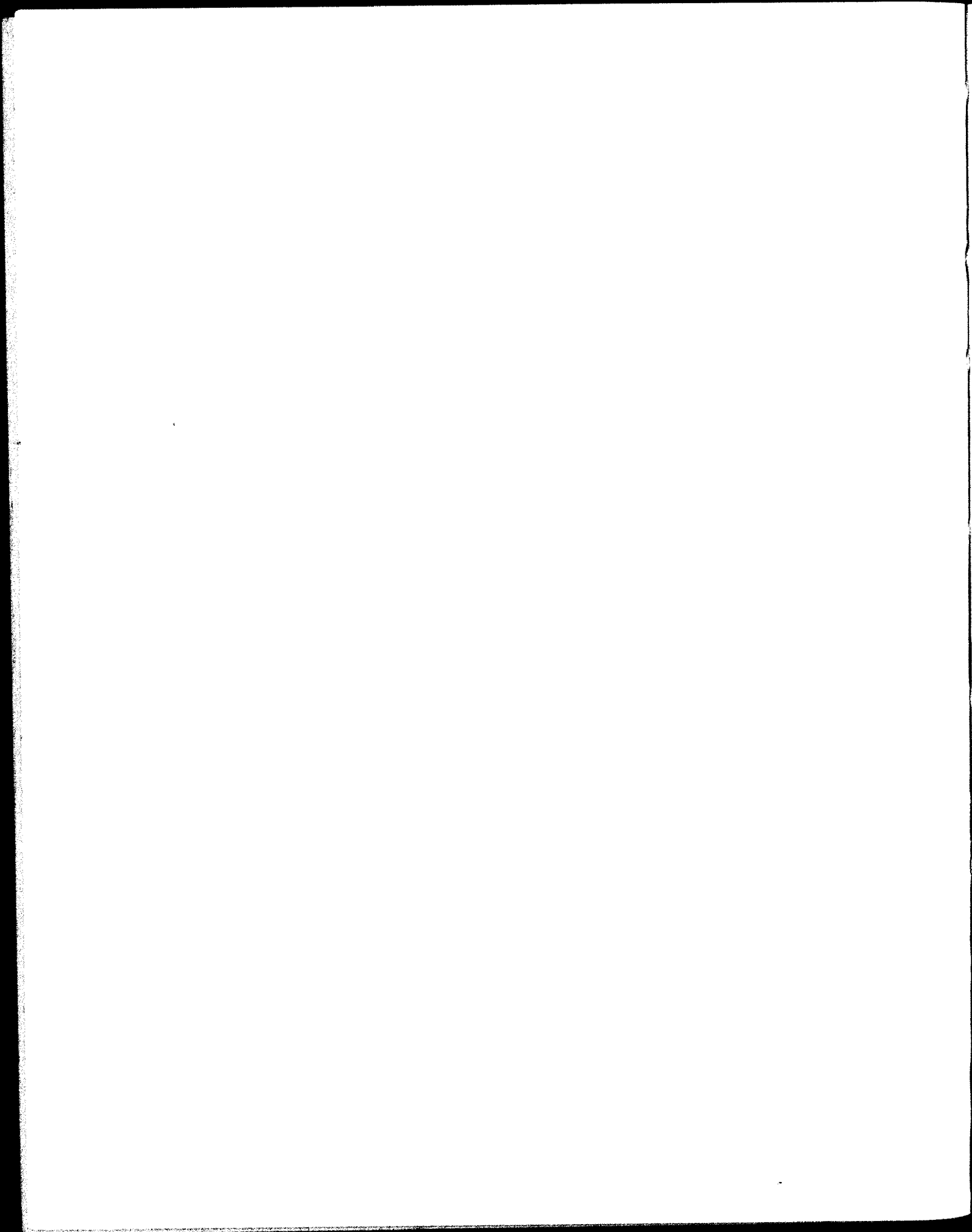
**JAMES F. COUCH, JR.**  
*Prince George's County*



**JOSEPH A. MATTINGLY**  
*St. Mary's County*



**JACOB S. LEVIN**  
*Prince George's County*



## Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland was created pursuant to Article 26, Section 42A of the Annotated Code of Maryland and has been continued under Section 13-102. of the new Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Office is charged with the general administrative supervision of the courts within the Circuit and includes but is not limited to: personnel administration, budget planning and preparation, purchasing, statistical compilation and preparation of reports for the bench. The Administrative Office also acts as a coordinating body for the Courts between the various Federal, State and local agencies and departments in matters relative to the administrative functions of the Court.

The Administrative Office is located in the Prince George's County Court House in Upper Marlboro, Maryland and is staffed with an administrator and one secretary.

## Judiciary

The Honorable Jacob S. Levin was appointed to a Circuit Court judgeship on May 9, 1975. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Judge Roscoe H. Parker.

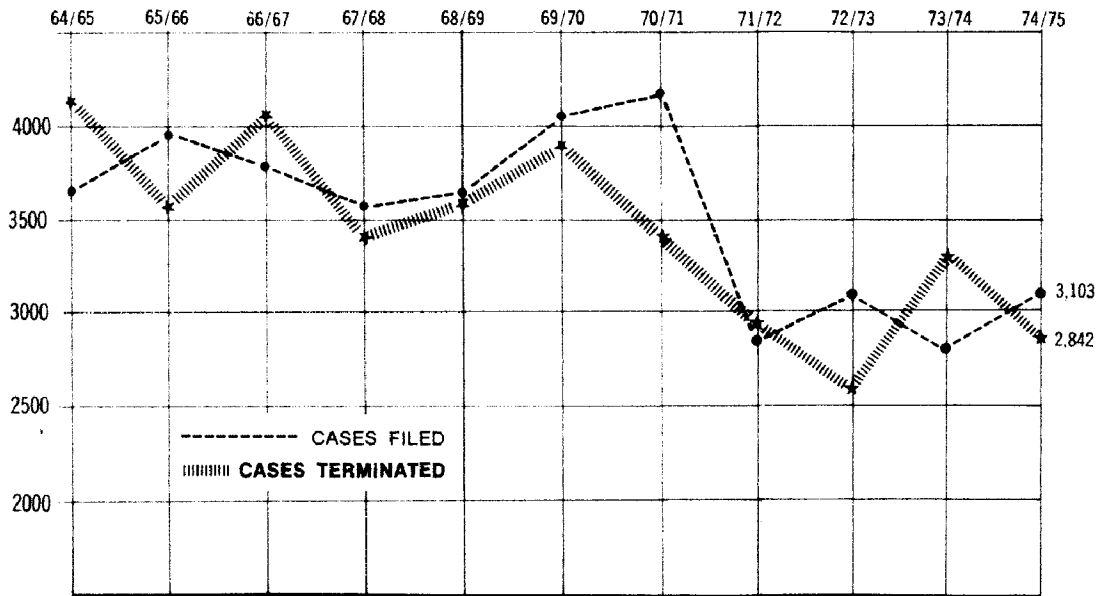
Judge Levin was born December 23, 1923. He graduated from the George Washington University School of Law in 1949, receiving the JD degree. The Judge was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1949 and became a member of the Maryland Bar in 1957.

Judge Levin was President of the Prince George's County Bar Association in 1974 and currently is a member of the Board of Governor's of the Maryland State Bar Association.

GRAPH I

COMPARATIVE GRAPH—LAW CASES FILED AND TERMINATED

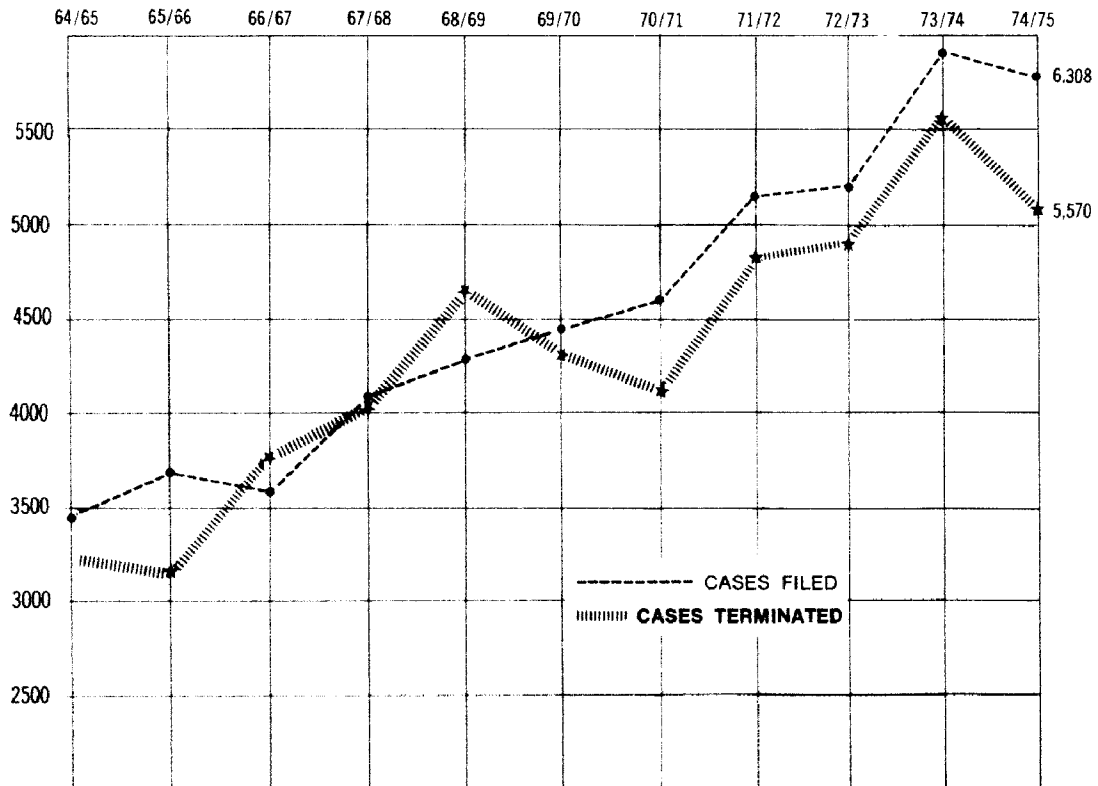
Seventh Judicial Circuit



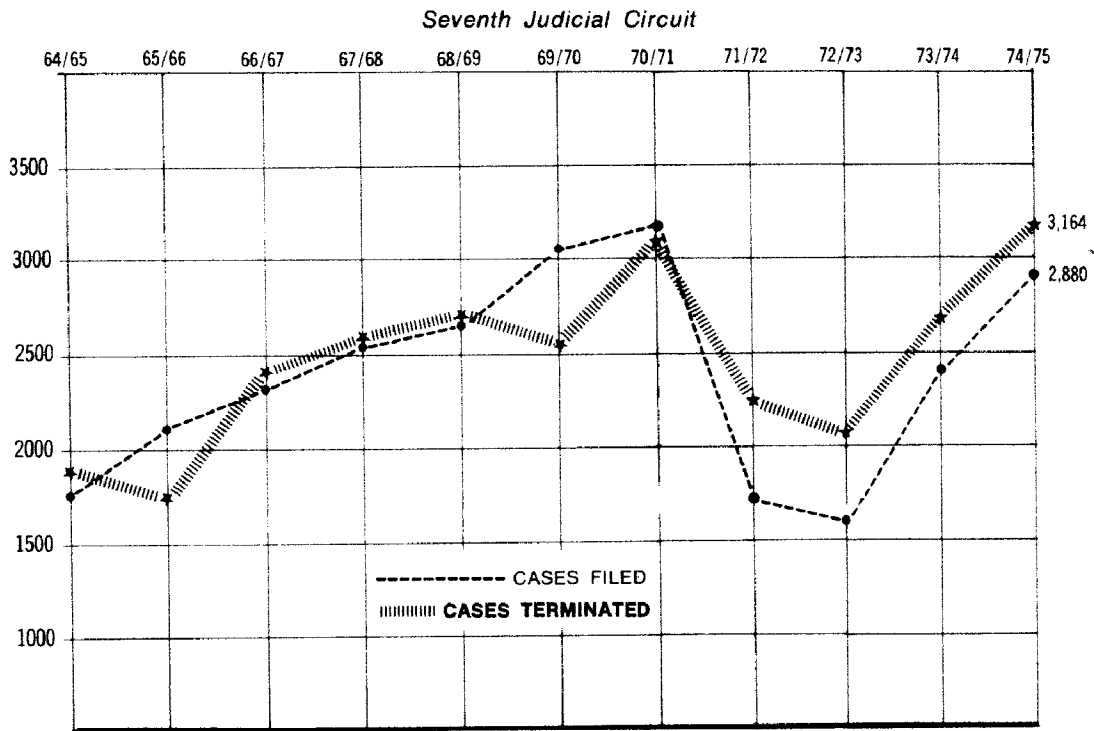
GRAPH II

COMPARATIVE GRAPH—EQUITY CASES FILED AND TERMINATED

Seventh Judicial Circuit



**COMPARATIVE GRAPH—CRIMINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED**



Cases Filed and Terminated and Court Hearings/Trials

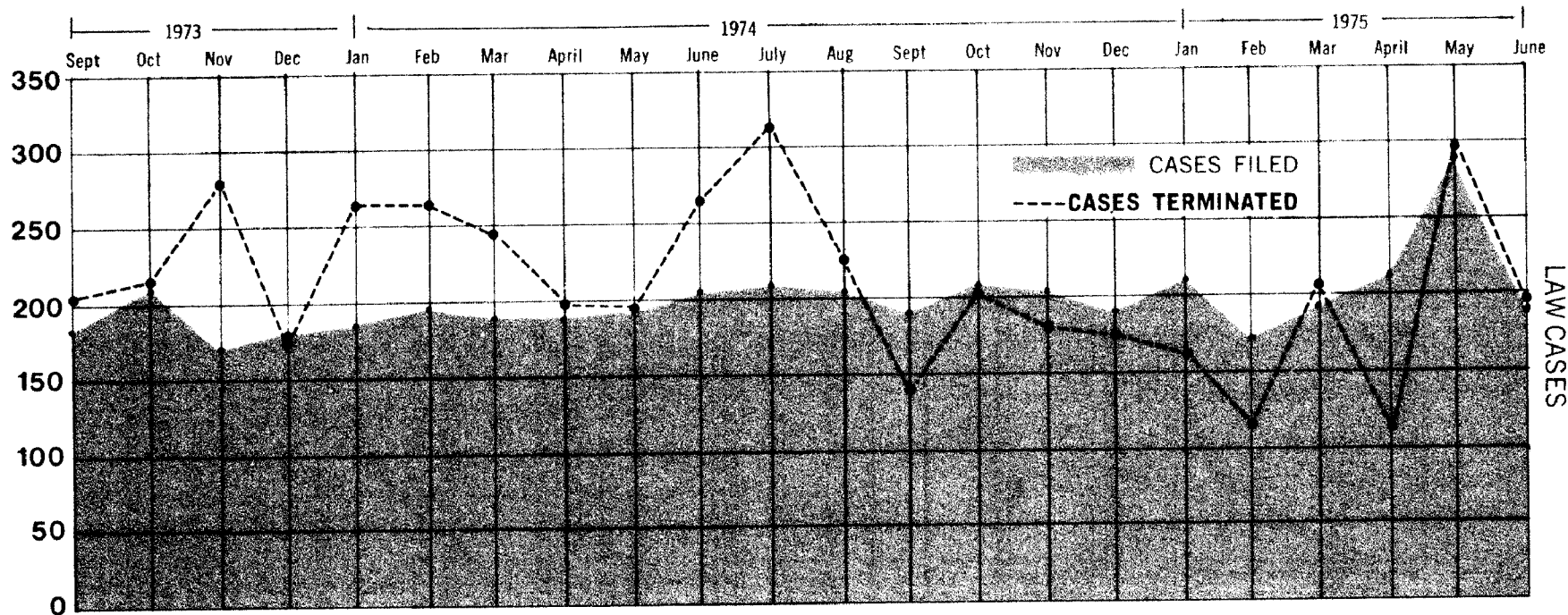
Law case filings have remained relatively constant since the marked decrease in filings during 1971-72. This decrease was due mainly to the inception of the state wide District Court which absorbed certain categories of law and criminal cases previously within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court.

Whereas law case filings have remained relatively constant criminal case filings have jumped back to the level prior to the inception of the District Court.

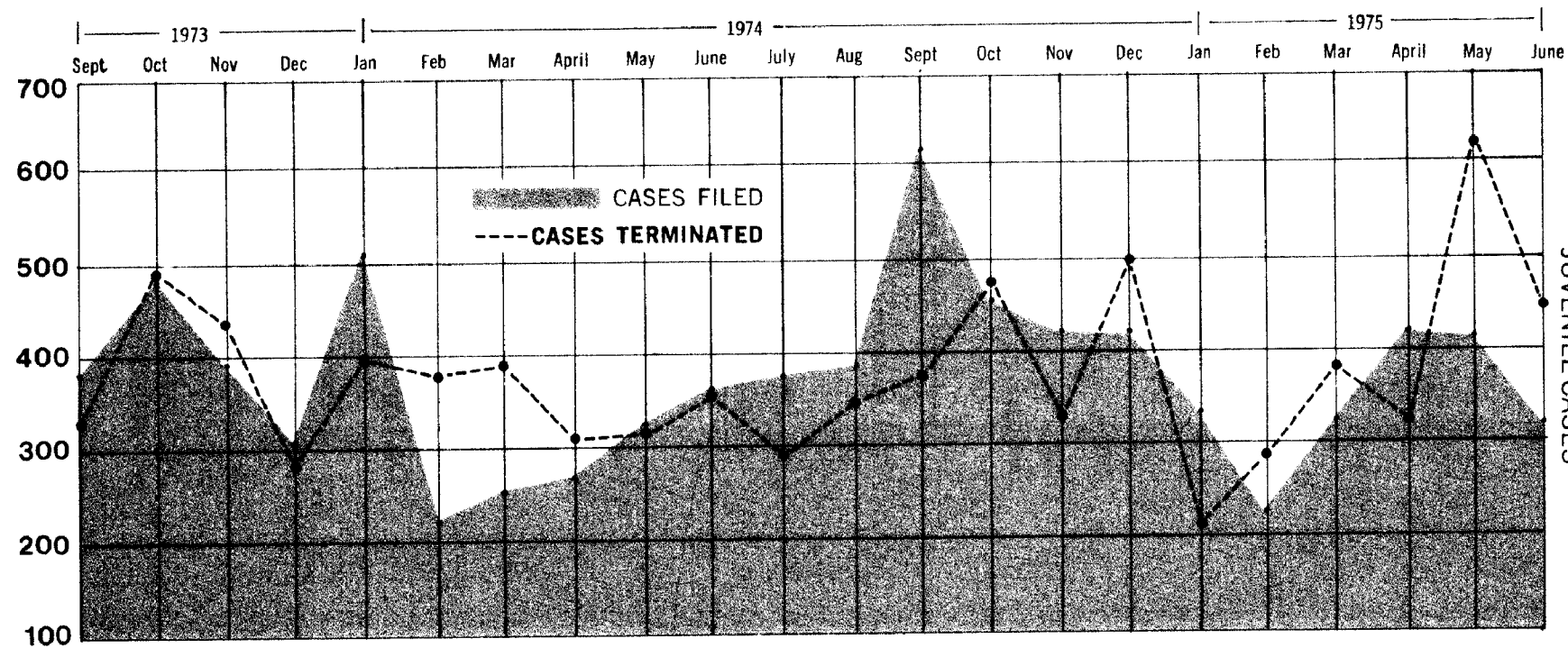
The decrease in the number of law trials during 1974-75 was due in part to the increased emphasis placed on trying the increasing number of criminal cases. However, the criminal non-jury trial figure does not support the above statement. This is due to the fact that guilty pleas which were previously counted as trials for statistical purposes, were not counted as such beginning in January, 1975. Equity hearings have skyrocketed, the bulk of which reflects on increase in divorce cases.

# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

September 1973 through June 1975



LAW CASES

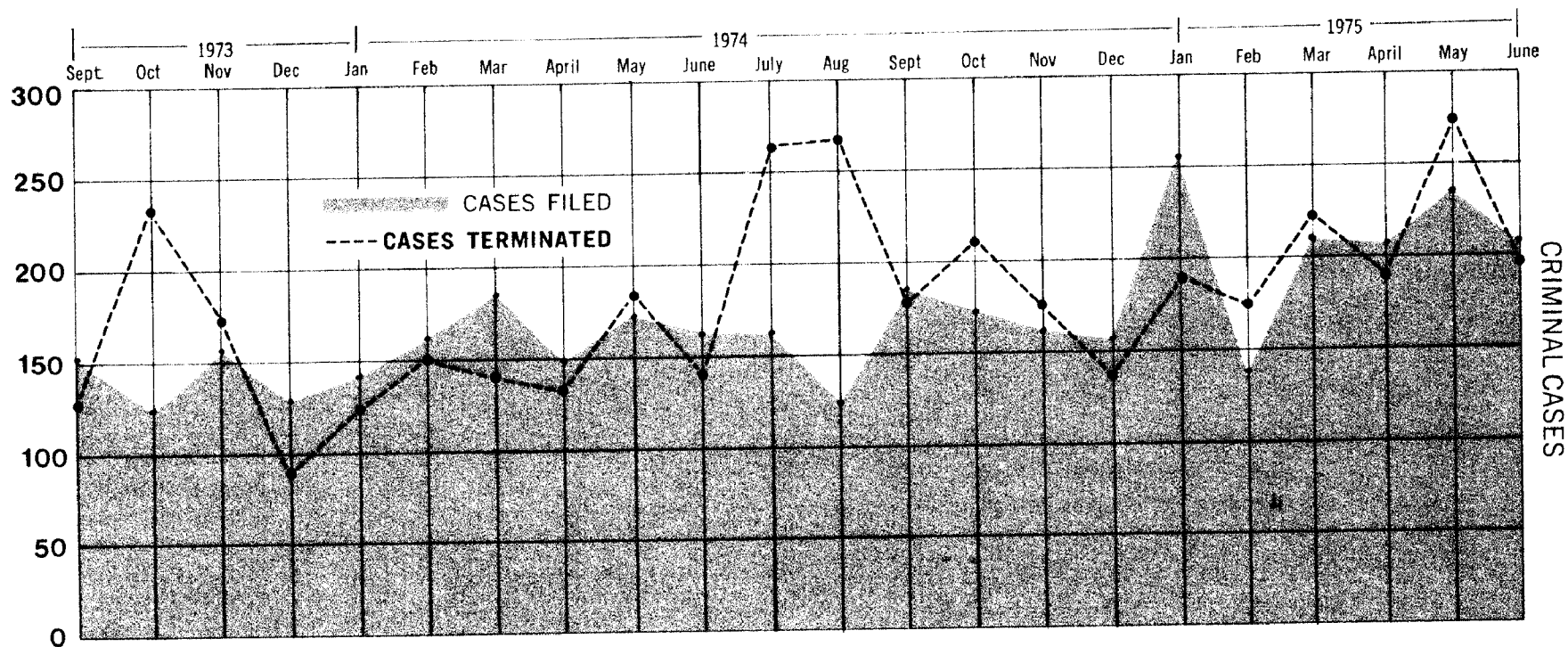
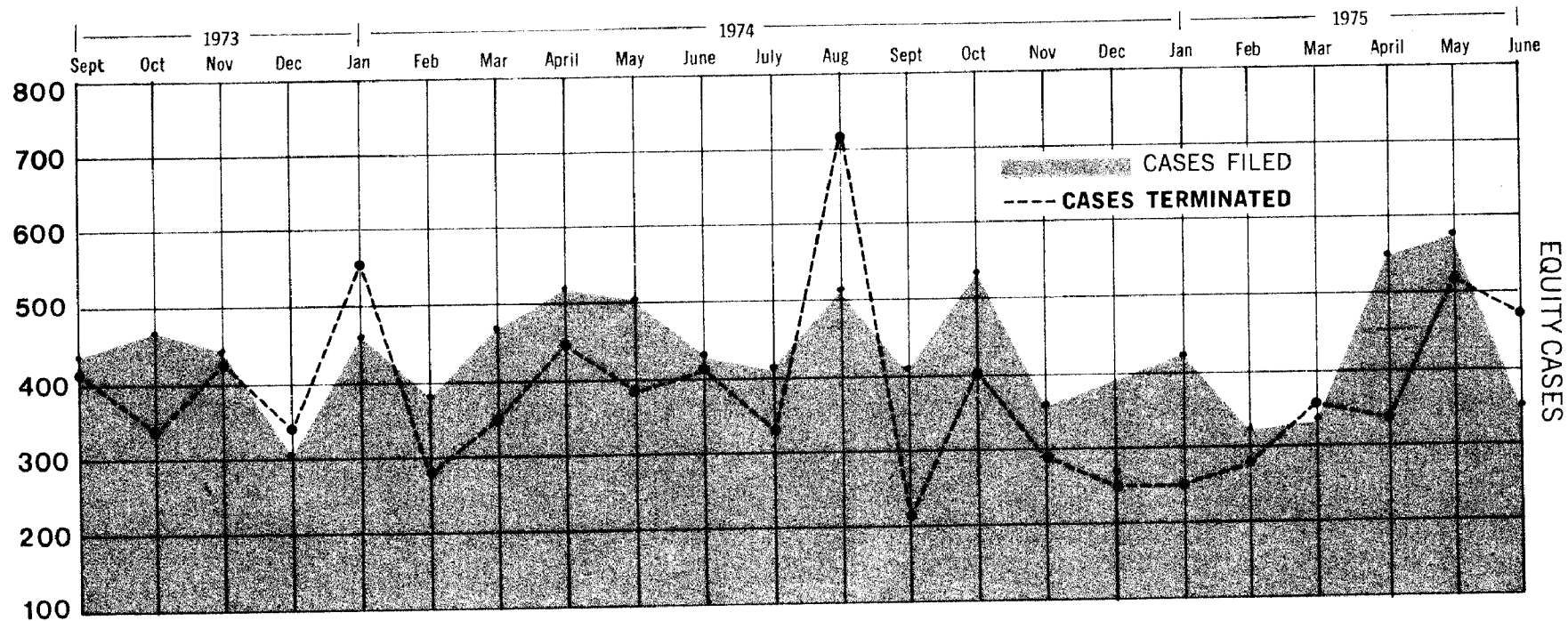


JUVENILE CASES



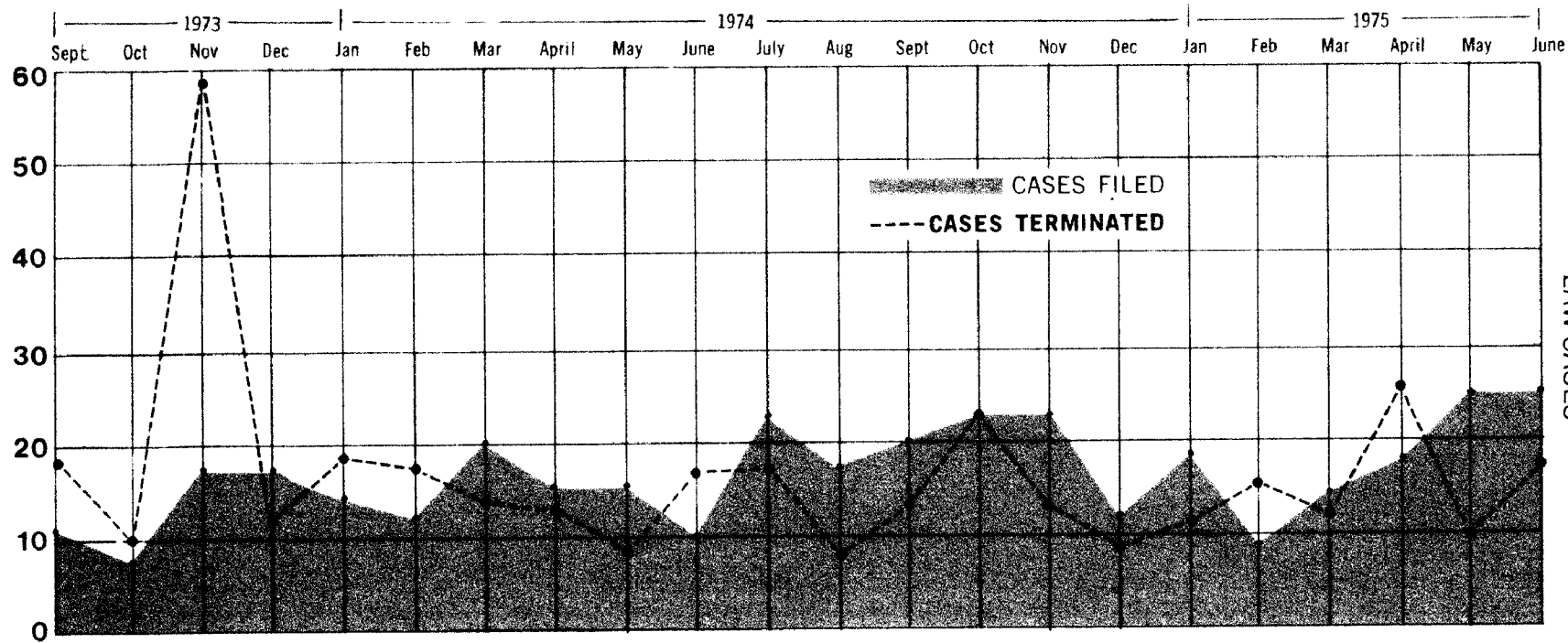
# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

September 1973 through June 1975

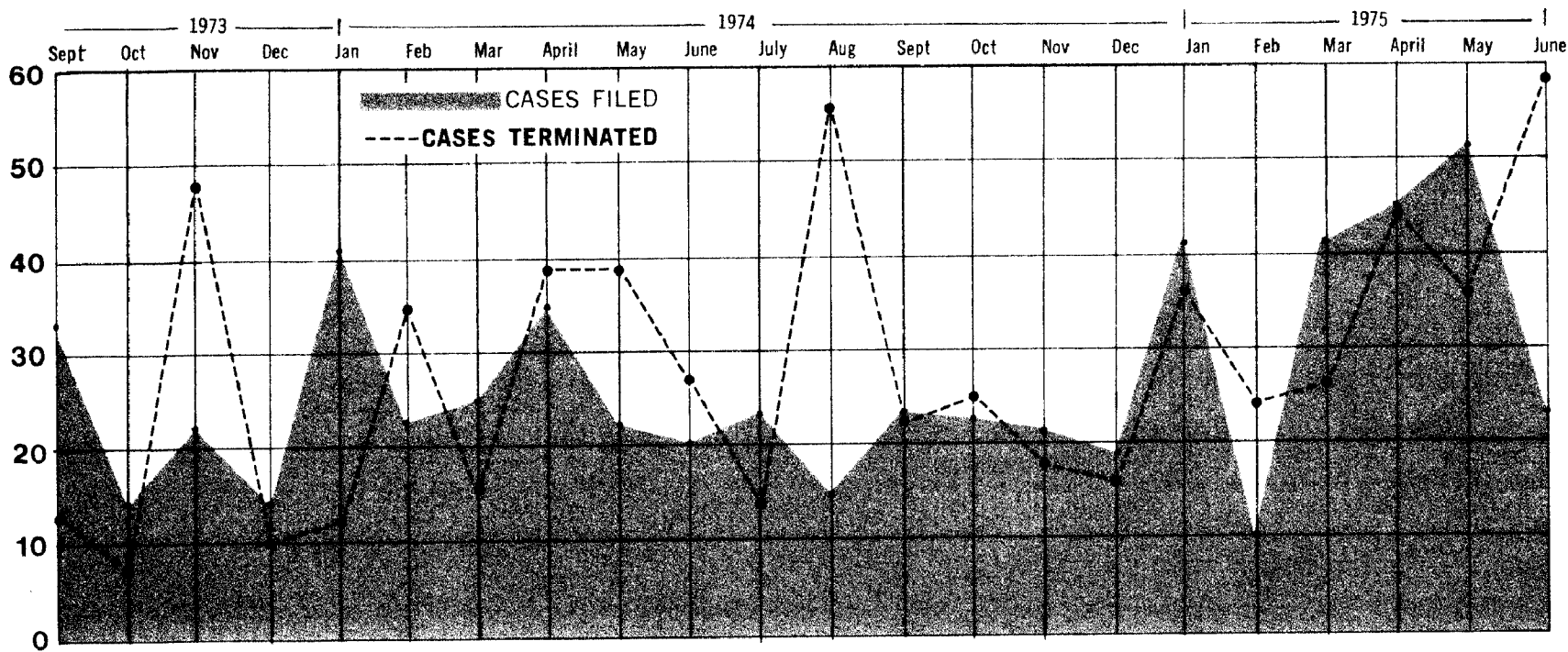


# CHARLES COUNTY

September 1973 through June 1975

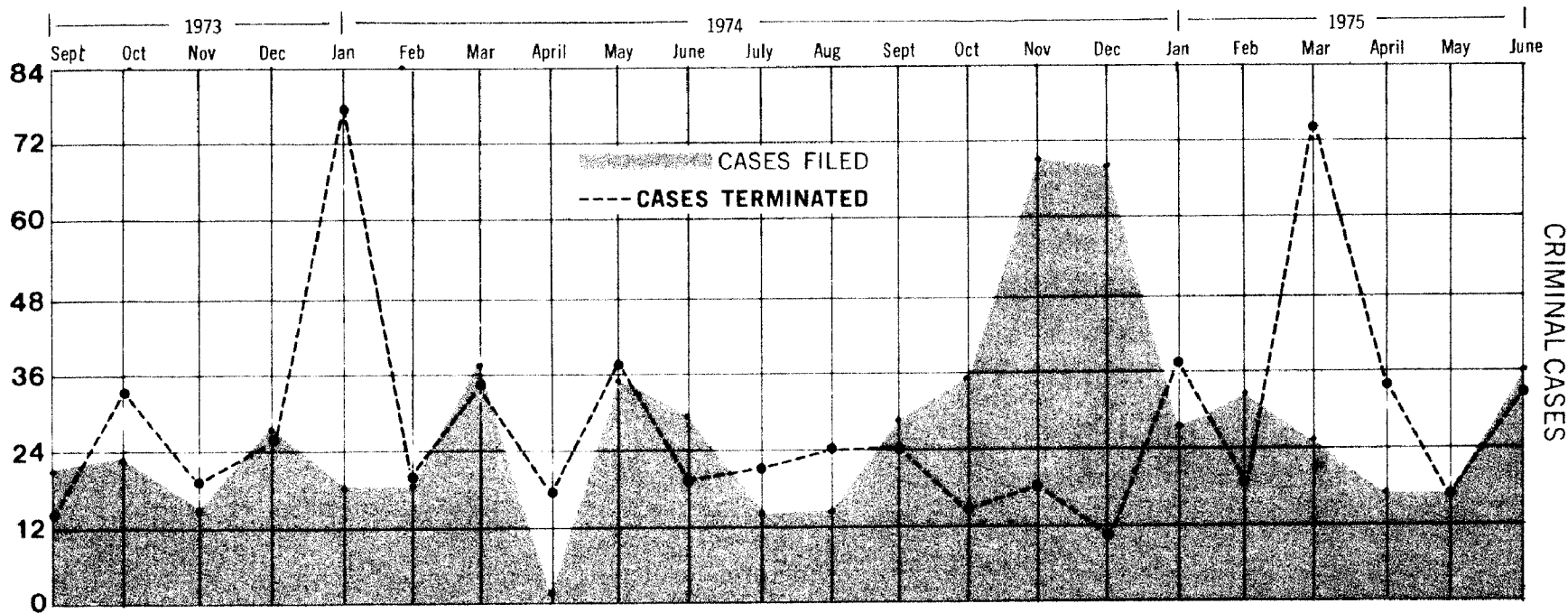
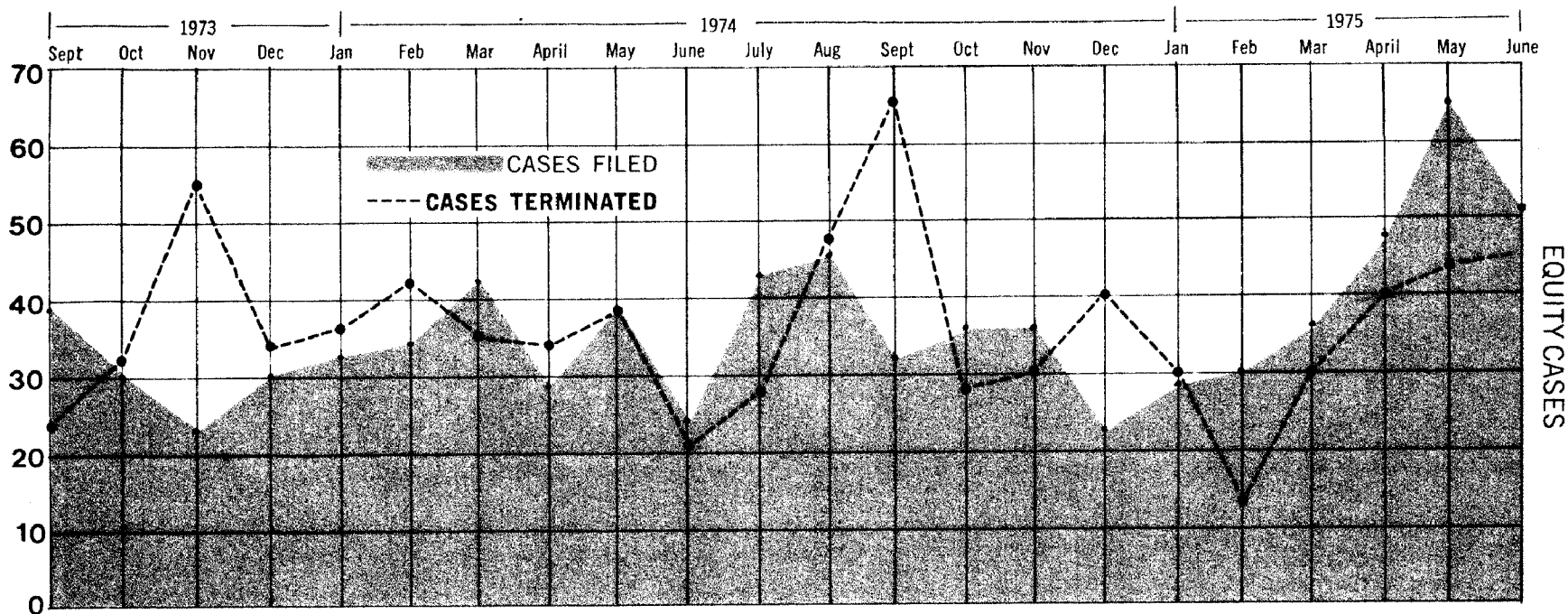


JUVENILE CASES



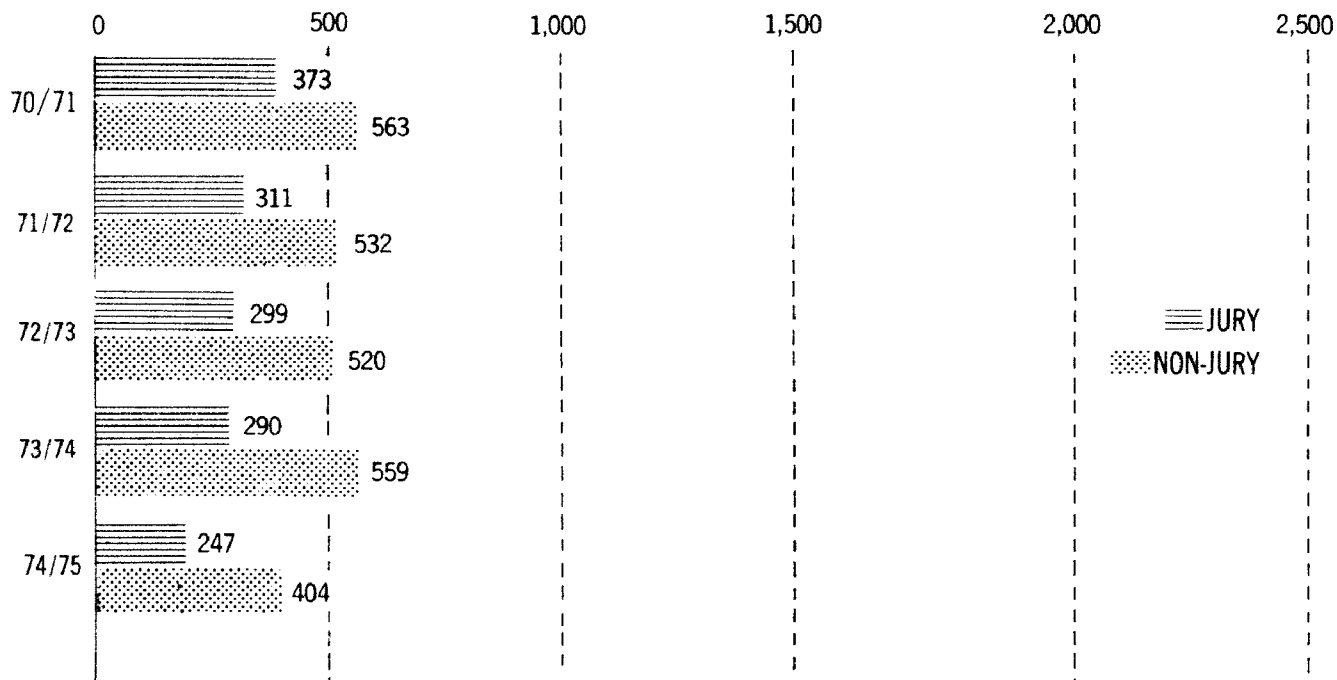
# CHARLES COUNTY

September 1973 through June 1975



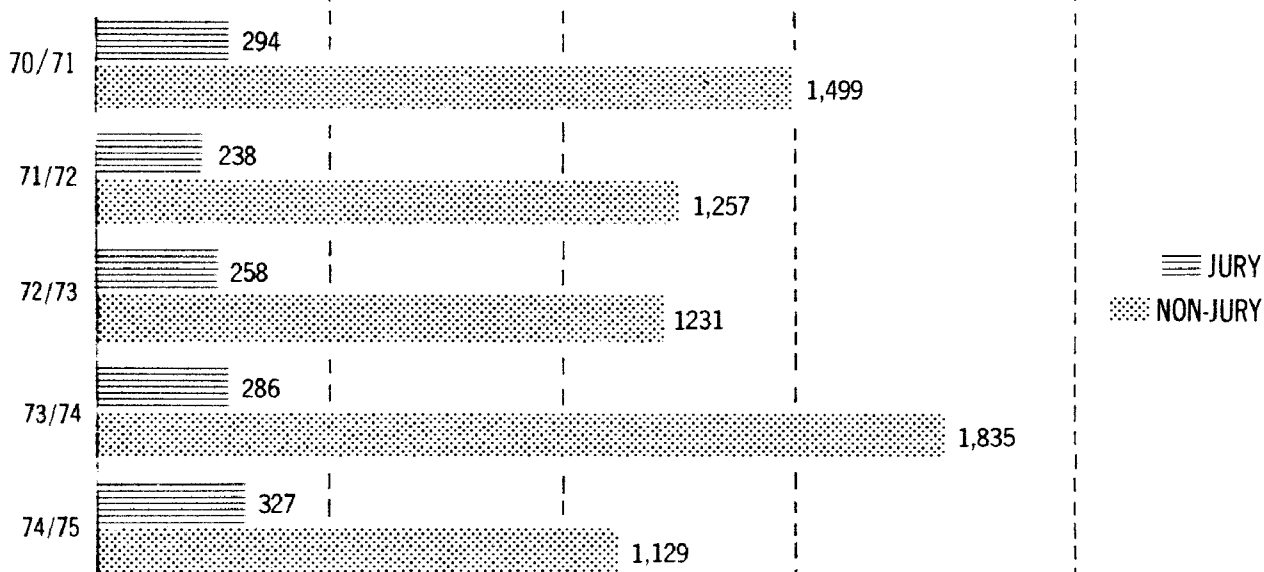
# LAW TRIALS ... NON-JURY and JURY TRIALS

Seventh Judicial Circuit



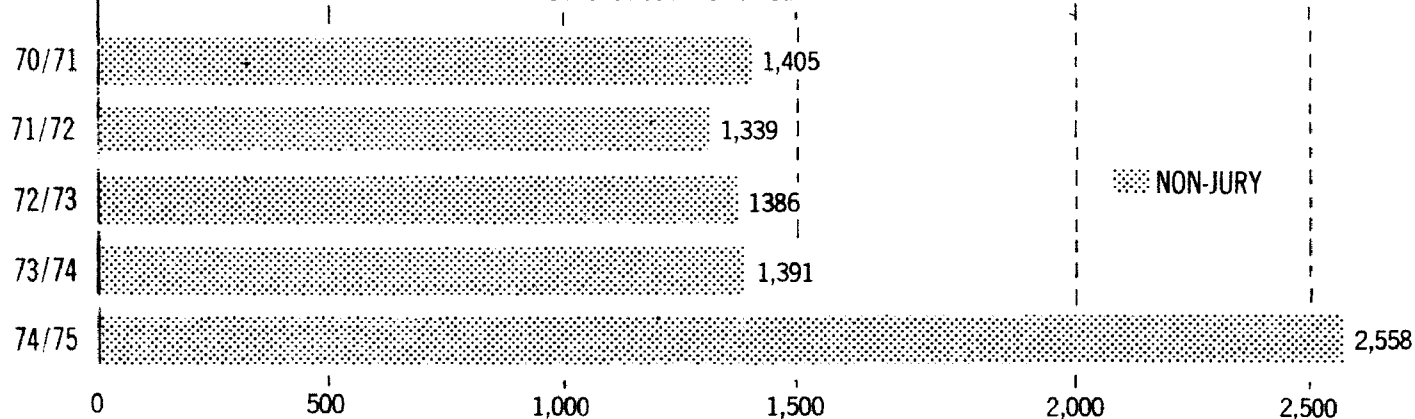
## CRIMINAL TRIALS ... NON-JURY and JURY TRIALS

Seventh Judicial Circuit



## EQUITY HEARINGS

Seventh Judicial Circuit



## Circuit Court Clerks for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

Calvert County . . . . .	J. Lloyd Bowen
Charles County. . . . .	Patrick C. Mudd
Prince George's County . . . . .	W. Waverly Webb
St. Mary's County. . . . .	Dorothy Bailey Kucher

## The Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court

The Constitution of Maryland provides for a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each county whose duty it is to keep the record of more serious trials and jury trials in his county and to record deeds and mortgages to real estate among the land records and contracts on personal property. Each clerk is elected by the voters for a four year term. He appoints deputies and assistants with the approval of the judge or judges and the Comptroller of the State. Clerks in the Counties act for Federal and State agencies upon their request to bring the transaction of delegated business conveniently close to the citizens of the county. The principal functions of the Office of the Clerk is compiling of dockets, preparation of writs, the filing of cases to come before the court, empaneling of juries, swearing witnesses and the operation of the land record office in the county where deeds and mortgages are recorded according to a uniform state law. Also, marriage, state merchandizing, game and fishing licenses are issued for use in the county pursuant to laws passed by the state legislature.

Quarterly and more often if necessary preliminary examinations are given for naturalization of United States Citizens leading to a final hearing and receipt of a final certificate of naturalization. Application for U. S. passports are initiated in the Clerk's Office and forwarded to the U. S. Passport Office.

A little known function carried on by the clerks of the respective counties is that they conduct marriage ceremonies by either the clerk or his designated deputy. These ceremonies are conducted within the courthouse.

In addition to the various duties outlined above the clerks are also responsible for the overseeing of the selection of jurors from the list of registered voters within each county. As was outlined elsewhere in this report this process is conducted with the help of data processing equipment. The clerk and his employees also assist in the trial of cases in the courtroom and in the assignment of cases.

The Court Clerk is neutral between litigating parties and is not permitted to assist in or practice law for any litigant or otherwise.

Much of the service performed by the Clerk's Office according to law is charged for on a fee basis making the office self supporting. The clerk and all his assistants work for a fixed salary which is approved by the Comptroller of the State. The Maryland Code requires the Clerk's accounts to be audited annually by State auditors. The volume of business in Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties is such that a considerable sum of money is turned over to the County Government and to the State Comptroller each month in compliance with the law. Part of the funds generated from these fees in Prince George's County are used to pay for the clerical staff of the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court. The other three counties of the Circuit do not have such an arrangement.

W. Waverly Webb, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County with the assistance of a committee of the Bar Association, revised and installed the most modern photographic process in the record office where the records are subject to inspection as to the quality, workmanship, and compliance with the law by the court at all times. Mr. Webb was also the first Circuit Court Clerk to install microfilm equipment in his office and also was the first clerk to utilize the cash register replacing adhesive stamps denoting taxes paid on deeds, etc.

The four Clerks of the Seventh Circuit and their employees have been most helpful and cooperative in working with the Judges of the Seventh Circuit. The Judges wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation to the Clerks for a job well done.

THE OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC RELATIONS CAUSES

Ewing C. Whitaker . . . . . Master  
C. Jefferson Dotson . . . . . Master  
Linda M. Greenwell . . . . . Office Manager  
Dianne Huffman . . . . . Secretary  
Wanda L. Granger . . . . . Secretary  
Viki Tucker . . . . . Secretary  
Sara H. Pressnall . . . . . Secretary  
Shari Baker . . . . . Secretary  
Horace E. Walker . . . . . Bailiff



## Domestic Relations

The Office of the Master for Domestic Relations Causes was created by Chapter 684, Laws of Maryland, 1968. Prior to that time, uncontested divorces and annulments had been heard by the Examiners in Chancery in their offices, which testimony was later transcribed and presented to the Court for consideration as to whether or not the divorce or annulment should be granted. Due to the increased number of cases to be heard, beginning on July 1, 1966, a single Master for Domestic Relations was designated. In 1970, an additional full-time Master was appointed by the Court, and since December 1974 three full-time Masters have served on a daily basis.

Grounds for Divorce a vinculo matrimonii in Maryland under Article 16, Section 24, of the Annotated Code of Maryland are as follows:

First, the impotence of either party at the time of the marriage; secondly, for any cause which by the laws of this State, render a marriage null and void ab initio; thirdly, for adultery; fourthly, when the court shall be satisfied by competent testimony that the party complained against has abandoned the party complaining, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least twelve months, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; fifthly, when the husband and wife shall have voluntarily lived separate and apart, without any cohabitation, for twelve consecutive months prior to the filing of the bill of complaint, and such separation is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; sixthly, when the party complained against has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor under the laws of this State or of any other state in the United States, or the United States and has been sentenced to serve at least three years or an indeterminate sentence in any penitentiary or penal institution eighteen months of which sentence has been served; seventhly, on the application of either party when the husband and wife have lived separate and apart without any cohabitation and without interruption for three years. A plea of res adjudicata or of recrimination with respect to any other provisions of this section shall not be a bar of either party obtaining a divorce on this seventh ground.



In some cases a divorce may be granted on the grounds of permanent insanity.

The grounds for divorce a mensa et thoro (a limited divorce) under Article 16, Section 25 of the Maryland Code are as follows:

First, cruelty of treatment; secondly, excessively vicious conduct; thirdly, abandonment and desertion; fourthly, the voluntary living separate and apart of husband and wife, without cohabitation, when such separation is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; and the court may decree such divorces forever, or for a limited time; and in all cases where divorce a mensa et thoro is decreed it may be revoked at any time thereafter by the court granting the same, upon the joint application of the parties to be discharged from the operation of the decree; and the court may decree a divorce a mensa et thoro in cases where a divorce a vinculo matrimonii is prayed, if the causes proved be sufficient to entitle the party to the same; and in all cases where a divorce is decreed, the court passing the same shall have full power to award to the wife such property or estate as she had when married, or the value of the same, or of such part thereof as may have been sold or converted by the husband, having regard to the circumstances of the husband at the time of the divorce, or such part of any such property as the court may deem reasonable: and shall also have power in all cases in which the care and custody of the children of parties forms part of the relief prayed whether a divorce is decreed or denied to order and direct who shall have the guardianship and custody of the children pendente lite or permanently, and be charged with their support and maintenance and may at any time thereafter annul, vary or modify such order in relation to the children.

Maryland is one of the jurisdictions that recognizes any deed or agreement made between husband and wife respecting support, maintenance, property rights or personal rights or any settlement made in lieu of support, maintenance, property rights or personal rights as a valid, binding and enforceable agreement. It should be noted that it says any agreement between husband and wife and that it need not necessarily be in writing.

As in most other states, the trend in Maryland seems to be to liberalize the divorce laws, such as adding new grounds for divorce or to make less stringent the existing ones. A few years ago, the only ground for divorce in most states was adultery - not so, today, however.

Under the present system in Prince George's County, Maryland, the Master for Domestic Relations Causes may hear all uncontested paternity actions and uncontested divorces wherein the grounds for the divorce are uncontested. He also hears contested matters, such as custody of children, alimony, child support, modification of prior decrees, visitation, division of personal property, enforcement of Separation Agreements between husband and wife, Uniform Reciprocal Support cases where the defendant (generally the husband) resides in Maryland and petitioner (generally the wife) resides in some jurisdiction other than Maryland. All contested divorce cases, as to the merits to the divorce itself, are heard by the Court unless the Master is otherwise ordered to hear such cases. The Master generally does not hear contempt cases nor as a general rule does he hear contested matters that require an inordinate amount of time.

All hearings before the Master are electronically recorded. Thereafter, the Master makes his recommendations based on the evidence, and the final decrees in the matter are prepared by the attorneys in the case, approved by the Master and signed by a Judge of the Circuit Court. Ordinarily, this closes the matter unless an amendment to the decree is sought by one party or the other.

In view of the additional requirements placed on the Court, the Masters' Costs (in addition to other costs) for a divorce or annulment were increased, effective January 1, 1971 from \$30.00 to \$50.00.

## Adoptions

To the person not familiar with the judicial system the word court normally carries a negative connotation of such matters as lawsuits, criminal trials and divorces. However, not all court proceedings justify this negative connotation. Some of the most rewarding and happy experiences evolve from an adoption.

The number of completed adoptions for the Seventh Circuit has shown a steadily increasing trend through 1970. In 1971 this trend was reversed as evidenced by 149 fewer adoptions than in 1970. This reversal continued in 1972 but at a decreased rate with 45 fewer adoptions during 1972 than in 1971. In 1973 the trend reversed with 25 more adoptions than in 1972. Listed below are the number of completed adoptions which were reported by each of the counties within the Seventh Judicial Circuit for calendar years 1967 through 1973.

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The Number of Completed Adoptions Reported by Each of  
the Four Local Courts for  
Calendar Years 1967 Through 1973

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Calvert	13	13	7	10	13	16	21
Charles	24	22	27	22	28	33	39
Prince George's	401	527	589	649	501	444	471
St. Mary's	<u>35</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	473	602	667	744	595	550	575

## Jury Selection for Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties

Selection of jurors within the Seventh Judicial Circuit has been accomplished by computer since January 1, 1970. The computer which is utilized in the selection of jurors for Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties is located at the Data Processing Center of the Charles County Community College. In Prince George's County, the computer is located at the County Data Processing Center in Upper Marlboro. Courts, §8-201 and §8-202 of the Annotated Code of Maryland require that a random selection procedure be established for the selection of jurors and that a master jury wheel or "pool" be filled with names from which each juror is chosen. In each county the source of prospective jurors for the master jury wheel is the voters' registration list from the respective county.

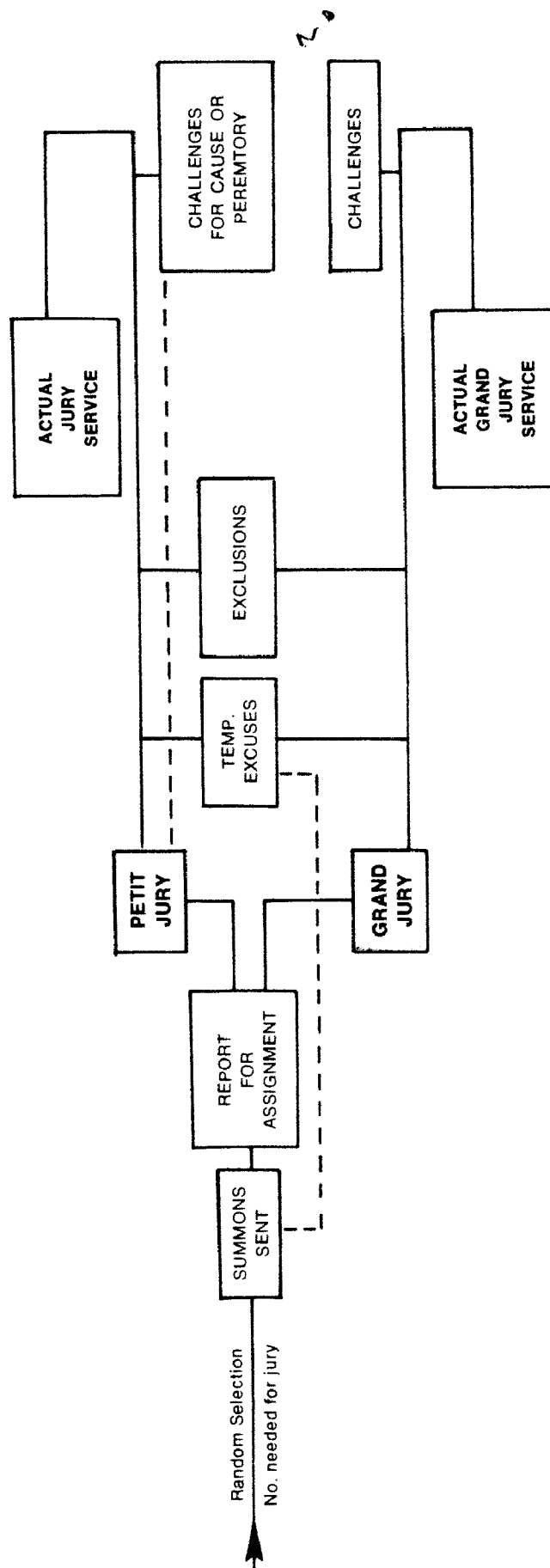
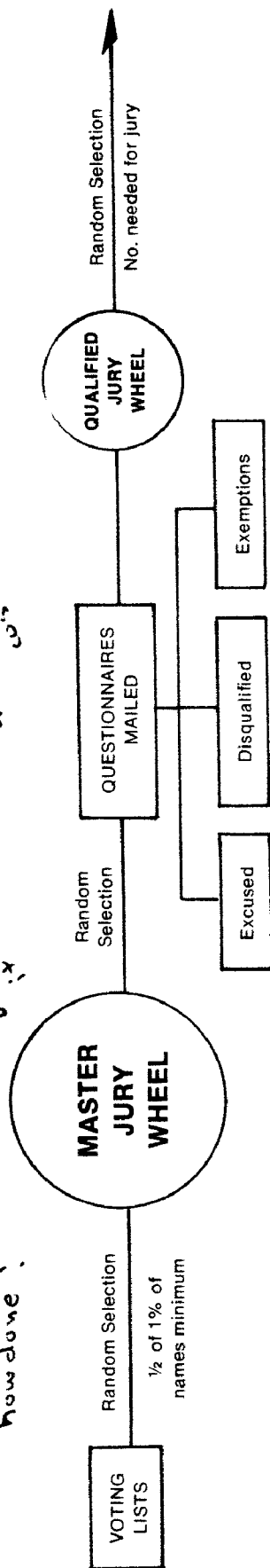
Once each year the Jury Judge for each county determines that a specific number of names should be selected from the county voter registration list. This pool of names constitutes the master jury wheel. In determining this number the Jury Judge will take into consideration the fact that many people will have to be excused from possible jury duty because of sickness, military duty or for other valid reasons. This process is accomplished in the following manner: If, for example, it is estimated that 200 names will be needed for all juries during the year and there are 2,000 persons on the voters' registration list, the necessary ratio for the random selection will be 1 to 10. The Jury Judge will then draw a number from one to ten. The number which he draws will be the starting number for the selection. If, for example, the number five is drawn the fifth name on the list will be the first one selected followed by every tenth name thereafter. Each person selected is then sent a questionnaire which he is required to complete and return to the Clerk's Office within ten days.

The questionnaires are then reviewed. If any response on the questionnaire requires further amplification the Clerk will either contact the individual by telephone or will require the individual to appear before him for an interview to clarify the response. The Clerk will then report to the Jury Judge those persons who should be disqualified or excused on the basis of the information that was included in the questionnaire or obtained from the interview. After the Jury Judge has reviewed the list provided him by the Clerk the persons who have not been disqualified or excused from jury duty will then constitute the qualified jury wheel for the following twelve month period.

# COUNTY JURY SELECTION SYSTEM

*only need it once*  
*correctly prepared*

*how done?*



After the qualified jury wheel has been selected and approximately four months before the first jury term in each county the computer is programmed to select a specified number of persons from the qualified jury wheel who will then be considered for jury service for the upcoming term. This selection is accomplished in the same manner as the selection for the Master Jury Wheel except that for each primary juror selected alternate jurors are selected. Both the Grand Jury and the Petit Jury are selected in this manner. The terms of court for each county last six months, however, a juror will be required to serve only a portion of the six-month period.

The terms of court are as follows:

1. Calvert County, the third Monday of April and the third Monday of October.
2. Charles County, the fourth Monday of March and the fourth Monday of September.
3. Prince George's County, the first Monday of April and the first Monday of October.
4. St. Mary's County, the third Monday of March and the third Monday of September.

After the jurors have been selected for the particular term of court they will be summoned by the Sheriff of each county or by certified mail. The names of those who were not used or who were excused for the current term will be returned to the qualified jury wheel and may be selected to serve on the Grand or Petit Jury for the next term of court. At the end of each year the master jury wheel is emptied of all remaining names.

Persons not selected to serve as Petit or Grand Jurors in either of the two terms in the preceding year will again be eligible to have their names placed in the master jury wheel for the following year. Those persons who have served on either the Grand Jury or Petit Jury are not eligible to serve on either jury until after three years have elapsed from their last date of service.

## Bail Bonds - Seventh Circuit Rule 714

The Office of the Bail Bond Commissioner for Prince George's County was established in accordance with Article 27, Section 616 1/2 (e) of the Annotated Code of Maryland to administer bail bonding activity in Prince George's County pertaining to professional bondsmen or surety companies. This section of the Maryland Code further authorizes the Bail Bond Commissioner to charge a license fee against each bond written for the purpose of meeting the costs of the office and its administration. Seventh Circuit Rule 714 specifies licensing requirements and rules to be followed by professional surities in the conduct of their business.

The regular staff in the Bail Bond Commissioner's Office are Mr. Robert D. Taylor, Bail Bond Commissioner, his secretary, Joyce Allen, and a statistical clerk, Dottie Bellafiore. Mr. Taylor's office is located in the Prince George's County Courthouse in Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Mr. Taylor is available as a consultant to the other three counties in the Seventh Circuit regarding Seventh Circuit Rule 714. Mrs. Allen records the bonds, takes care of all billing for license fees, bond forfeitures, extradition expenses, bookkeeping, and general secretarial duties. Mrs. Bellafiore keeps an up-to-date record of all bonds written by each bondsman, and records all final dispositions on all bonds. This enables her to assist all bondsmen as to their obligations by keeping a running total of each bondsman's liability.

The average monetary value of bonds written by professional bondsmen in all courts in Prince George's County exceeds \$400,000. each month.

## Sheriff's Department

The Prince George's County Sheriff's Department under Don Edward Ansell has made movements in the direction of separating the functions of the Sheriff's Department from those of the County Police Department in order to eliminate any duplication of work efforts. Sheriff Ansell moved in this direction by having a bill passed in the recent session of Legislature defining the duties of the Deputies in the areas that would be covered in the future. The bill is as follows:

The Sheriff and his Deputies shall be limited in their duties as follows: The full power of arrest and service of process of all writs, summonses, orders, petitions, subpoenas, warrants, rules to show cause, other legal papers; care and supervision of prisoners at any of the County's jails, detention centers, hospitals, penal institutions or places of confinement; the security of all State Courts; transportation of all legally detained persons. Neither the Sheriff nor any of his Deputies shall conduct criminal investigations except in matters concerning the Sheriff's Department and/or the County Detention Center, or upon order of a judge. The Sheriff shall be required to devote his full time and attention to the duties of his office.

The Sheriff has also reached agreements with the Chief of the County Police to work together on warrants and the exchange of information. The Sheriff's Department is now open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, available for all functions of the department.

The Sheriff's Department has been reorganized with emphasis being placed on security of the courtrooms and the service of warrants. The basic goal of Sheriff Ansell is to perform all duties not covered by the County Police Department or duties that were covered by the County Police which hindered them from performing efficiently in their own field, such as transportation of prisoners.

The Sheriff is also moving toward model programs in the County Detention Center and is already implementing a drug program without the use of methadone. The Sheriff is presently building a new institution to house felons and misdemeanants.

The Sheriff has set up training and educational programs for the deputies and will have all personnel trained within one year so that they can perform adequately and efficiently. He feels it is his position to give the public the most efficient service with the least amount of cost and not to duplicate the work of any other department which would, in effect, cut the cost to the taxpayers.

The Sheriffs for the other counties within the Seventh Judicial Circuit are as follows: Charles County, Francis C. Garner; St. Mary's County, George F. Sanger; Calvert County, Adrian L. Joy.



## THE MARYLAND PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM

The Public Defender System came into legislative existence July 1, 1971 via Article 27A of the Annotated Code of Maryland excepting Section 3 of that article which provided for the Office of the Public Defender and State wide legal and supportive personnel systems to take effect January 1, 1972.

By enactment of Article 27A (The Public Defender Statute), the Maryland Legislature in establishing the Office of the Public Defender in the Executive Branch of the Government of the State of Maryland, turned its back on the old ways and embarked upon a new order of things in the legal representation of the poor, for whom in the past equal justice under the law was in many cases a mockery, and the adversary system of criminal justice in its traditional form either was ineffective or did not work at all.

In brief, under the Act, the Governor of Maryland is vested with the exclusive authority to appoint a Board of Trustees, consisting of the three members, to oversee the operation of the Public Defender System and who in turn appoint the Public Defender. The Public Defender is appointed by the Board of Trustees and serves at the Board's pleasure. He must be an attorney-at-law, admitted to practice law in Maryland by the Court of Appeals, and must have been engaged in the practice of law for a period of five years prior to his appointment.

The Public Defender, with the approval of the Board, has the power to appoint the District Defenders, and as many Assistant Public Defenders as may be required for the proper performance of the duties of the office, and as provided in the budget. All of the Assistant Public Defenders serve at the pleasure of the Public Defender, and he serves at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, there being no tenure in any of the legal positions in the system. The State is divided into twelve operational Districts, conforming to the geographic boundaries of the District Court. Each District is headed by a District Public Defender responsible for all indigent defense activities in his District, reporting directly to the Office of the Public Defender. Each District has a District Advisory Board composed of five members. One member is a judge of the Circuit Court or the District Court in the district. The other four must be active attorneys-at-law and are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. The Governor designates the chairman of each board annually.

With the District Defenders given almost complete autonomy in their individual jurisdictions, problems peculiar to the locality can be more speedily and satisfactorily handled, while still adhering to the same basic standards governing the provision of effective Public Defender services, from time of arrest through to ultimate disposition of the case.

This most unusual operational chain of command permits, among other things, the employment throughout the entire system of both staff and panel trial lawyers selected for their proven expertise in the criminal law field, thus equalizing the professionalization of legal services for the indigent accused at a level of that afforded a defendant financially able to employ his own counsel. The role of defense counsel involves multiple obligations. Toward his client he is counselor and advocate; toward the State prosecutor he is a professional adversary; and toward the Court he is both advocate for his client in the role of advocate, whether a member of the Public Defender staff, or as panel attorney, requires his conduct of the case not to be governed by any personal views of rights and justice, but only by the fundamental task of furthering his client's interest to the fullest extent that the law permits. Functioning within this professional code, the Maryland Public Defender System is simply a single "law firm" devoting its entire efforts exclusively to the representation of the indigent accused.

The Public Defender provides legal representation for any indigent defendant in criminal or juvenile proceedings requiring the presence of counsel before a commissioner or judge, proceedings under the Defective Delinquents laws, post-conviction proceedings, and any other proceedings where incarceration pursuant to a judicial commitment of individuals in institutions of a public or private nature may result. The law applies only to representation in or with respect to the Courts of Maryland.

A District Public Defender has been appointed for both of the districts encompassed by the boundaries of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Richard J. Clark, Esquire is the Public Defender for District Four which is comprised of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Edward P. Camus, Esquire is the Public Defender for District Five which is Prince George's County.

### STATE'S ATTORNEY

Under the Constitution, the State's Attorney is an elected official who prosecutes and defends, on the part of the State, all cases in which the State may be interested. As the representative for all citizens in Prince George's County in criminal cases, the State's Attorney is confronted with the delicate task of balancing the demands of justice. As an independent servant of the people, he must ensure that criminal acts, when uncovered, are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. At the same time, the rights of the accused must be preserved and protected. His work is perhaps best summed up by the late Supreme Court Justice, Robert H. Jackson:

"The qualities of a good prosecutor are as elusive and impossible to define as those which mark a gentleman. . . A sensitiveness to fair play and sportsmanship is perhaps the best protection against the abuse of power, and the citizen's safety lies in the prosecutor, who tempers zeal with human kindness, who seeks truth and not victims, who serves the law and not factional purposes, and who approaches his task with humility."

To strive to achieve the standard set out by Mr. Justice Jackson is the goal of the State's Attorney for Prince George's County, Arthur A. Marshall, Jr., and his staff of 27 Assistant State's Attorneys and six Investigators. The Office has been divided into four major divisions. These include: Screening and Investigative, Civil, District Court, and Criminal.

As of October 1975 the programs instituted to help combat the heavy and growing number of crimes and delinquent acts in the County have proven successful. The State's Attorney initiated improved procedures for youthful first offenders, domestic difficulties, and other matters that were unnecessarily burdening our growing court dockets.

The importance of effective juvenile procedures in the criminal justice system is especially evident when one realizes that more than 40% of all arrests made in the County in 1974 for criminal offenses other than traffic violations involved juveniles. The Office is working with the Intake Section of the Department of Juvenile Services to process minors arrested by the police and arrange for investigation of charges. Through this procedure, nearly one-half of all juveniles brought in by the police are screened out of the juvenile court system and handled informally by the Intake Counselor.

The Drug Education Rehabilitation Program is administered in a cooperative effort with the Prince George's County Health Department to screen out of the criminal justice system those youthful first offenders found in possession of marihuana by a police agency. The individuals are screened for recommendation into the program.

The Citizen Complaint Screening Program in the Office of the State's Attorney is designed to limit the number of minor disputes which result in unfounded criminal cases being files before the District Court or Circuit Court in the County. From a total of 4,637 citizen complaints filed with the Office during 1974 only 1,081 resulted in the issuance of either a warrant or summons, constituting only 23% of all complaints. At the same period, the vast majority of these matters (77% remaining) were settled without any court action, resulting in significant savings to the taxpayers and elimination of time demands and excessive burdens on the courts.

To combat growing consumer and commercial fraud -- the sale of unmerchandise goods, land fraud schemes, charity and religious frauds, etc. -- the State's Attorney initiated in his Office a specialized Consumer and Commercial Fraud Unit for investigation and prosecution. Since its inception in May 1973 to the end of 1974, the program has received 260 complaints resulting in restitution amounting to \$25,083.14 to aggrieved citizens in Prince George's County.

During the 1974 calendar year, the District Court Division conducted 14,821 criminal cases, over 3,000 more than were processed in 1973. In addition, more than 100,000 motor vehicle cases were processed through the District Court in Prince George's County with more than 20,000 of these involving trials.

The number of criminal cases brought before the Circuit Court has increased greatly in the last few years. Criminal cases filed in the period from 1972-74 have shown an increase of 32% with appeals and post convictions indicating a 160% increase for the same period.

A specially trained police unit, the Tactical Alarm Response Section, has been set up in cooperation with the Office of State's Attorney and designed to reduce the incidence of commercial robberies in a specific geographical area. By setting up new methods to deter high concentrations of crime and to bring cases to trial more rapidly, the program has shown to be quite successful.

The work of the State's Attorney is never reduced to set bounds, for he is viewed as one of the leaders of law enforcement in the county. As such, he may be called upon to make public statements, propose legislative reforms, and work with others in directing the law enforcement machinery of the county. As the American Bar Association observes of his role:

"Our traditions, embodied in the national and state constitutions, demand that the prosecutor accord basic fairness to all persons. Because of the power he wields, we impose on him a special duty to protect the innocent and to safeguard the rights guaranteed to all, including those who may be guilty."

The State's Attorney for the other three counties in the Seventh Judicial Circuit are as follows: Calvert County, Naji P. Maloof; Charles County, Robert C. Nalley; St. Mary's County, George R. Sparling.

## DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

The Division of Parole and Probation acts as an arm of the Courts, both Circuit and District, to conduct investigations; i. e. , pre-sentences, post-sentences, review of criminal sentence, special court, probation intakes, and such other investigations as ordered by the Courts; and to supervise those persons placed on probation.

In addition to supervising criminal cases, this agency handles monetary payments that are collected from restitutions, fines and costs as a result of hundreds of nonsupport, paternity and divorce cases. These collections exceed two million dollars per year and save the taxpayer untold dollars that otherwise would be disbursed through welfare payments.

The Division pioneered the development of alcohol treatment in a probation setting 14 years ago and is presently treating about 400 alcoholic related cases in four churches located regionally in Prince George's County. This program is recognized nationally as one of the finest in the country. Drug treatment and counseling is another major program of this agency, as is our program for youthful offenders between the ages of 18 and 21.

This Division operates a Halfway House with an average census of nearly 17 residents to ease them from prison or jail back into the community. This program is in its third year without any adverse happenings that would foster community anxiety. This program is a forerunner, and eventual component, of Community Corrections in Prince George's County.

Because of extremely high caseloads, this Division has developed a volunteer program to obtain assistance from interested residents of the various counties for as many hours as they can donate each week to assist our agents in such a way as to relieve the agent to work with the client. This program has been very successful due mainly to the student interns we receive from the various colleges in the area. We could use more citizen participation than we are now receiving. Members of the Prince George's County Bar Association participate as A. B. A. volunteers to supervise cases on parole or probation. Some of these volunteers are former Parole Agents who have passed the bar and have begun practice of law.

The Division of Parole and Probation has taken advantage of federal grants wherever possible mostly through LEAA funding and the Serve II Program. During the next fiscal period, a federal grant to supplement our needs for psychological evaluations which are now furnished by the Court Psychologists will be instituted.

The Division has instituted a Volunteer Work Program which has been offered to the Courts as an alternative to sentencing. This program offers the client an opportunity to avoid a criminal record and it gives the County extra hands to accomplish tasks not budgeted for. This program has been used successfully in the District Court for the past year. It is expected that the Circuit Court will use this program after insurance problems have been solved to the Court's satisfaction.

With caseloads around 300 and a heavy burden of investigation, this agency continues to get the job done with a minimum of personnel and expense to the taxpayer. Our chief responsibility is to protect the public, but we will continue our efforts to attempt to restore misguided persons to the status of responsible law abiding citizens.

Statistics for September 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975 - Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert Counties:

Cases under Supervision	8,390
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Investigations Completed:

Pre-sentence (Circuit & District Courts)	2,247
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Other Investigations	<u>6,173</u>
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Total	8,420
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Funds Collected:

Non-support	\$ 2,213,687.09
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Restitution, Fines & Costs	<u>97,311.11</u>
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Total	\$ 2,310,998.20
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The office of Walter N. Liebert, Area Administrator, is located on Main Street in Upper Marlboro, with the office of Acting Circuit Supervisor, Berger M. Bankston, located at Forestville.

Prince George's County office locations are as follows: Investigation Division, Forestville; Supervision Division, Riverdale; and Collections Division, Upper Marlboro. Intake Offices have been established to better service the Courts in the Courthouse at Upper Marlboro, the County Service Building at Hyattsville, and the Lucente Building at Oxon Hill.

Office locations for the other three counties are as follows: Calvert County Courthouse at Prince Frederick; Charles County Courthouse at La Plata; and St. Mary's County Courthouse at Leonardtown.

## SECOND GENESIS - A NEW BEGINNING

Second Genesis, Inc., a private, nonprofit organization established for the benefit of those individuals who need help overcoming deteriorated lifestyles, drug abuse, drug addiction, and repeated criminal activity, is currently engaged in its fourth year of operation in Prince George's County.

Second Genesis, originally based in Alexandria, Virginia, providing rehabilitative services to residents of Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia for four years, was approached by the Office of the Drug Program Coordinator of Prince George's County and asked to expand its services to include residential treatment for Prince George's County residents. Subsequently, a new "therapeutic community" was established at 405 Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, to deliver such services as an alternative to incarceration or further self-destructive behavior. As of December 15, 1975, thirty Prince Georgians were engaged in residential treatment; sixteen Prince George's County residents have completed the therapeutic regimen and have graduated, a number of others are in final stages of the program. Bedspace is still available for other Prince George's County residents.

As a chemical abstinence program, Second Genesis currently operates four (4) twenty-four (24) hour/day, seven (7) days/week therapeutic communities and two (2) outpatient treatment facilities. The residential communities are self-contained units providing a therapeutic environment in three phases. All of these treatment modalities consist of group therapy encounters, urinalysis for those with drug problems. Second Genesis provides outpatient therapy programs for parents of juveniles in residential treatment and for spouses of married residents. Additional supportive services are obtained from community agencies on a case by case basis as indicated. Moreover, Second Genesis conducts community involvement groups for parents of residents and other interested citizens, maintains a speaker's bureau to inform the community, conducts open houses and workshops and participates with universities in the training of professionals. Second Genesis also works closely with community agencies, i. e. probation/parole departments and social service agencies.

An interdisciplinary team approach is utilized at Second Genesis. This team is headed by Sidney Shankman, M. D., a psychiatrist; the clinical director is Alan Rochlin, Ph. D., a psychologist. All of the Intake Counselors hold a least a Master's Degree in one of the mental health specialties, e. g. psychiatric social work, vocational rehabilitation counseling, or psychology. Intake Aides and Assistant Intake Counselors are especially trained graduates of the Second Genesis program who assist the counselors in the intake process. The residential facilities are staffed with Addiction Specialists - graduates of a therapeutic community who have received intensive clinical training. This unique staffing pattern of specialists provides a balanced treatment program.

Second Genesis has taken its own visions and methods for creating a new approach to life and integrated them with concepts similar to those pioneered by Synanon in California and Phoenix House in New York. Programs of this type have come to be referred to as "therapeutic communities". The therapeutic community seeks to provide a setting in which each member is committed to do away with his antisocial and self-destructive behavior. A new social system is created which emphasizes love and concern and encourages discovery and development of self. The therapeutic community is a school which educates people who have never learned how to live and feel worthy without hurting themselves and others; people who are disturbed because they are not emotionally mature enough to live responsible lives; and people who have tried again and again to get what they wanted from life, and have continually defeated themselves.

The residential facilities are located at 1001 and 1013 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 405 Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, and 14701 Avery Road, Rockville, Maryland. The administrative and intake offices of Second Genesis are located at 4720 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, (656-1545) and 1204 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia (683-4610). To make a referral or to obtain further information, contact either intake office.



### D. I. C. A. P.

DICAP - Drug Intervention Counseling Action Program in an organization under the office of the Directorate of Addictions, a sub-agent under the auspices of the Prince George's County Health Department (Wendell R. Turner, Director of Addictions). This program operates at five centers strategically located in the County and employs the use of a physical facility for walk-in and telephone services as well as a team of counselors for personal contacts in the community. Each center is staffed by a professional psychologist, an assistant, and three counselors. Consultants are used as resource people when the need arises.

There are 30 people working in the five DICAP Centers in Prince George's County. Each center is staffed by a team of counselors who provide crisis intervention treatment for juvenile and adult poly-drug abusers in Prince George's County. Also, counseling services are provided to the potential and existent juvenile and adult alcohol abusers who reside in Prince George's County.

The Drug Intervention Counseling Action Program seeks to apply a variety of methods in addressing the needs of a drug using sub-culture and of society in general. Information, education, treatment and referral each have a rule in the program. Referral is an essential link between the community, the resource agencies, this program, and the people needing services. It is a highly complex and personal system; its effectiveness can best be seen in the restoration of an individual to normal social functioning.

College Park/Greenbelt Counseling Center  
345-1414  
4809 Greenbelt Rd.  
College Park, Md. 20740  
Director: Robert DeAngelis

New Carrollton Counseling Center  
577-0334  
7900 Riverdale Rd.  
New Carrollton, Md. 20784  
Director: Ursula Nogie

Temple Hills Counseling Center  
894-5169  
4911 St. Barnabas Rd.  
Temple Hills, Md. 20031  
Director: Marilyn Edelhoch

Palmer Park Counseling Center  
772-5414  
8111 Barlow Rd.  
Palmer Park, Md. 20785  
Director: Fairfax Davis

Surrattsville Community  
Counseling Center  
868-5660  
9901 Brandywine Rd.  
Clinton, Md. 20735  
Director: Leo Hruska

## Office of Law

The Office of Law of Prince George's County, Maryland, is headed by James C. Chapin, County Attorney. According to Section 5 of the Schedule of Legislation appended to the County Charter, to the extent permitted by State law, the County Attorney is the legal advisor to the County Executive and all agencies that receive or disburse County funds. He is the legal advisor and legislative draftsman to the Council unless the Council directs otherwise and represents the County in all civil actions in which the County is a party.

There are four Deputy County Attorneys - John R. Barr, Harry L. Durity, Carl A. Harris and Ellis J. Koch; 12 Associate County Attorneys - David S. Bliden, Robert N. Boyer, Michael O. Connaughton, David E. Grover, Barbara L. Holtz, Barbara J. G. Lampe, Alan John Leidecker, Michael J. McMahon, Karel C. Petraitis, James F. Sharkey, Diane E. Slabicki, and John B. Wynes; four full-time Law Clerks - Theresa A. Nolan, Alan R. Friedman, John R. Gober and Winston A. Wilkinson. Its administrative aides are Eileen J. Campos and Carolyn A. Trott.

The Office of Law provides legal services for over 30 agencies, departments and commissions having a current operating budget of over \$100,000,000.00. Although the operations of this office touch upon every major area of civil law, its principal concerns are zoning, condemnation, legislation, governmental organization, finance, negligence, building codes and labor. During calendar year 1974, it handled a total intake of 53 adoption cases, 300 uniform reciprocal non-support cases, and 650 other litigated cases, including 10 cases in the Court of Appeals. It prepared 500 formal written opinions for governmental agencies and departments, drafted about 135 pieces of legislation for the Council or before the General Assembly, served as advisor at over 105 Council meetings and about 50 meetings of the Board of Appeals. It also reviews for legal sufficiency every major County contract and every formal application for federal aid by the County government.

## PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (CJIS) PLAN

The rapid growth of the County and its rapidly rising crime rate put an increasing burden on all elements of the criminal justice community. The need for better operational and planning data is obvious. It is also obvious that the information needs of the criminal justice system in the county cannot continue to be met by current manual processes.

In mid 1973, in response to rapidly increasing volumes and workloads throughout the criminal justice system, the principal agencies involved in the system joined to form the Criminal Justice Information System Coordinating Committee. This committee has served to unify the CJIS effort in the county and to prevent fragmentation with its concomitant independent and exclusive systems development. Early in 1974, a user-level committee (CJIS Technical Committee) was formed for the purpose of implementing the policy decisions of the Coordinating Committee. Shortly thereafter, through loan of personnel from member agencies, a staff for the committees was formed and design of an elementary offender tracking system was begun.

Although hampered by a lack of programming personnel and delays in being able to use designated input equipment, the offender tracking system is in its final test stages and should be operational by mid summer.

The Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice has adopted a Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan aimed at developing "an integrated State-wide... system through the agency exchange of information at both the State and local levels". This plan for Prince George's County is designed to dovetail with the State plan, taking advantage of the areas where information will be available from State-level systems and providing these State-level systems with the data necessary to fulfill our obligations to them, as well as answering the local-level information processing needs.

It was determined that to begin implementation of the CJIS plan would require funding over and above that which Prince George's County can provide. Consequently an application was submitted to the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and has been approved. The funding from the Governor's Commission will enable the beginning of the system design work under the direction of the County's CJIS Coordinating Committee.

## CIVIL COMMITMENT PROGRAM

Civil commitment to the Maryland Drug Abuse Administration receives statutory authority from Article 43B of the Annotated Code of Maryland. Prior to court-ordered civil commitment, two distinct legal criteria must be met to the satisfaction of the presiding judge if drug treatment and rehabilitation through the Drug Abuse Administration is to be secured. The first involves the existence and nature of pending criminal charges. The Judge makes the determination following the Petition for Civil Commitment. There are three levels within this criterion, namely, no pending charges, only one pending charge at the pre-sentence level, and serving sentence in a correctional institution. When the first criterion is met, the Judge orders the medical certification that a legally-defined addiction to controlled dangerous substances is present (second criterion of eligibility). Following this determination, the Court orders the civil commitment of the person to the care and custody of the Drug Abuse Administration. Only the Court can terminate this commitment.

This brief explanation of the civil commitment process is provided as a framework for the statistics presented herein on the operation of the Civil Commitment Program in the Seventh Judicial Circuit. The period covered by this report is April 1, 1973 through June 30, 1975.

The total number of petitions offered to the Court for purposes of civil commitment is not known because some are rejected by the presiding Judge prior to formal filing. The total number filed and accepted by the Court as meeting the first criterion (criminal charge) during this period is 94.

The Court decision in 25 cases was not to civilly commit the person and the petition was dismissed. The reasons were: seven persons were sent to prison, four were placed on probation and ordered into a therapeutic community, one was placed on probation only, and in seven instances dismissal of the petition was requested and granted. The Court had not made a determination as of June 30, 1975 in six cases (pending civil commitment).

Excluding these 25 cases, (19 dismissed and six pending), the remaining 69 persons were civilly committed. At present, 18 of these cases have been terminated by Court order. The others, 51, are active. The reasons for closing the 18 cases are: eight left residential treatment, two refused to enter residential treatment, two on out-patient treatment were engaged in excessive criminality and could not be held in treatment, three on out-patient treatment were not fit for treatment and could not be held in treatment, two moved out of state to continue treatment and rehabilitation in their own locality, and one had an accidental death.

Civil Commitment Summary: End of June 1975

Active Civil Commitments	- 51
Closed Civil Commitments	- 18
Total	<u>69</u>

The Civil Commitment Program is also involved in extended treatment-oriented evaluation of persons at the pre-trial or pre-sentence level who are referred here by attorneys and others, or of persons who carry a condition of drug treatment who are referred by the Division of Parole and Probation. These cases receive treatment services on a voluntary basis and many never proceed to the stage of court-ordered commitment for various reasons, mainly because the first criterion is not met at the time or the person is not motivated to long-term treatment under a commitment order. The number of persons involved in the program to varying degrees are classified as pre-commitment on June 30, 1975. There were 87 active cases in this category and 387 closed cases.

The overall program statistics on June 30, 1975 are the following:

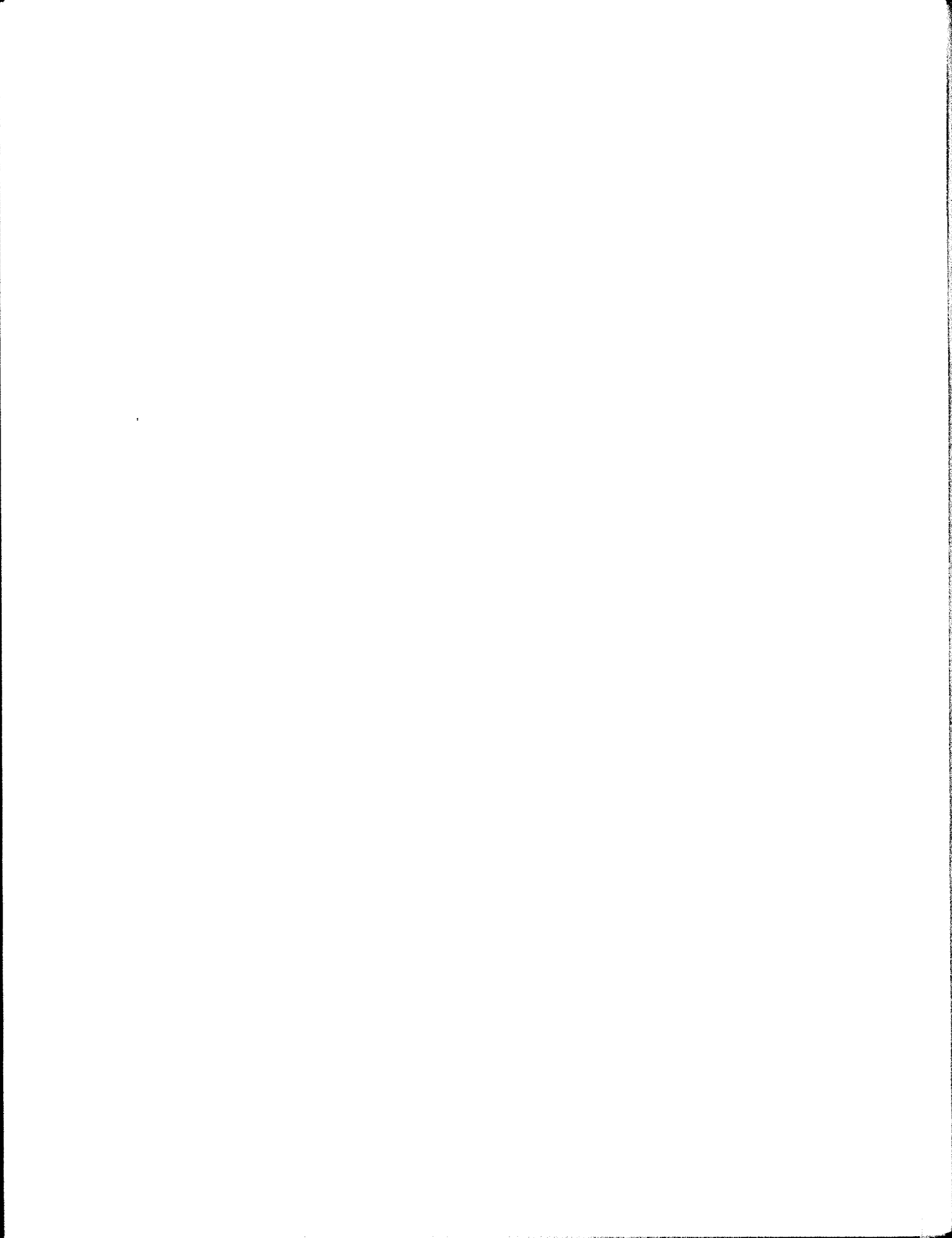
Civil Commitments	51
Active Pre-Commitments	<u>87</u>
Total Open Cases	138

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Closed Civil Commitments	18
Closed Pre-Commitments	<u>387</u>
Total Closed Cases	405

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Total Cases Known to Program	543
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JUVENILE COURT





TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF SAID COURT:

On July 1, 1969, the new model Juvenile Act became law which completely changed the Court's operation and the manner in which a youngster was processed through the Court. The new Act, designed to provide uniformity throughout the State, incorporated a number of changes which our Court had been using since the Gault Decision. It changed the categories of cases heard by the Court and made a clear distinction between the "delinquent" child and the "child in need of supervision". It broadened the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction and established definite rules regarding the right to counsel and the right to be adjudicated "involved" as a delinquent beyond a reasonable doubt.

The new categories are as follows: Delinquency (the child is entitled to an attorney and the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the child committed the alleged act); Child in Need of Supervision (truancy, ungovernableness, disobedience of a law pertaining only to juveniles such as violation of the anti-loitering ordinance are examples); Dependent, Neglected, and Mentally Handicapped. In addition, the Court may, incidental to a juvenile proceeding, determine custody rights and paternity actions.

One section of the new law provides for a mandatory intake proceeding. In Prince George's County, we have been utilizing the "intake proceeding" for over 2-1/2 years. The new law, however, requires that all petitions be processed by the "Intake Section" of the State Department of Juvenile Services. As of April 1971, Prince George's County Intake proceedings were expanded so that there is presently an intake worker on call around the clock.

By action of our State Legislature in 1971, a juvenile 16 years or older, charged with the act of robbery with a deadly weapon, no longer comes under the original jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; however, the adult Court upon proper application for cause, may remand the matter to the Juvenile Court for trial.

## STAFF AND SUPPORTING SERVICES OF THE JUVENILE COURT

Phone: 627-3000

### OFFICE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

The Honorable James H. Taylor . . . . . Circuit Court Judge  
Janice Lee Tall . . . . . Secretary  
Alexander Williams, Jr. . . . . Law Clerk

### OFFICE OF THE MASTERS

J. Edwin Hutchinson, Esquire . . . . . Master  
Mary Ann Bean . . . . . Secretary  
Dana McCoy . . . . . Court Clerk

Robert H. Mason, Esquire . . . . . Master  
Rebecca Tippet . . . . . Secretary  
Earleen T. Bowen . . . . . Court Clerk

Bess B. Lavine, Esquire . . . . . Substitute Master  
Graydon S. McKee, III, Esquire . . . . . Substitute Master

### OFFICE OF THE CLERK

The Honorable W. Waverly Webb . . . . . Clerk  
Louise B. Burroughs . . . . . Deputy Clerk  
(Supervisor)  
Elizabeth Nottingham . . . . . Deputy Clerk  
(Asst. Supervisor)

Anna Buck . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Barbara Burnett . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Shirley Clarke . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Muriel Curtin . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Millie Hunter . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Julia Johnson . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Bess Joyce . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Margaret Moore . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Lee Nelson . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Mary Ann Norris . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Sheree O'Brien . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Beverly Sansbury . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
Mary Diane Turner . . . . . Juvenile Clerk  
John W. Millar . . . . . Special Assistant

## LIAISON OFFICE

Tex Hughes . . . . . School Liaison  
Helen Hoopes . . . . . Social Service Liaison  
Earl Loveless . . . . . Juvenile Service Liaison

## STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Honorable Arthur A. Marshall, Jr. . . . . State's Attorney  
Joseph C. Sauerwein, Esquire. . . . . Deputy State's Attorney  
Stephen Orenstein. . . . . Chief of Juvenile Division

## DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

Walter N. Liebert. . . . . Area Administrator  
Berger M. Bankston . . . . . Circuit Supervisor

## SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The Honorable Don Edward Ansell. . . . . Sheriff

# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Raymond L. McKane . . . . .	Regional Supervisor
James S. Dedes . . . . .	County Supervisor
S. B. Zamary . . . . .	Intake Supervisor
Stanley N. Chase . . . . .	Probation Supervisor
F. B. Parker . . . . .	Probation Supervisor
Susan Watson . . . . .	Probation Supervisor
Susan C. Parker . . . . .	Aftercare Supervisor

Nan Barham . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Jean Beard . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Gary Clark . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Christine Fatula . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Helen Insley . . . . .	Intake Consultant
David Johnson . . . . .	Intake Consultant
John Miller . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Bruce Moore . . . . .	Intake Consultant
L. Glenn Pinkney . . . . .	Intake Consultant
E. James Rodgers . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Jens Rygh . . . . .	Intake Consultant
Leonard Barnes . . . . .	Investigator
Dwight Smith . . . . .	Investigator
Mike Whelan . . . . .	Investigator
Sally Johnson . . . . .	Night Intake Part Time
Mela Khedouri . . . . .	Night Intake Part Time
Jane Kramer . . . . .	Night Intake Part Time
Diane Ruddell . . . . .	Night Intake Part Time

Toni Aluisi . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Suzanne Brown . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Lois Chester . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Colleen Connolly . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Carol Dunn . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Joan Friedmann . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Penny Heller . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Robert Maholchic . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Steve Maloney . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Susan MacMillan . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
John McGovern . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Joseph McKenzie . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Debbie Murphy . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Ann Predham . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
William Runge . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
Dave Wolfe . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation
John Wrightson . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Probation

Richard Dungey . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Aftercare
Robert Kramer . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Aftercare
James McCauley . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Aftercare
Jan Treworgy . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Aftercare
Drew Watt . . . . .	Juvenile Counselor Aftercare

Dr. Eduardo Acle . . . . .	Psychiatrist
Dr. Lee Orlov . . . . .	Psychologist
Dorothy Kriner . . . . .	Adoption Worker
Geraldine Tidler . . . . .	Custody Worker
Fred Thompson . . . . .	Resource Consultant
Kathy Veazey . . . . .	Group/Shelter Worker
Earl Loveless . . . . .	Court Liaison
Jack Arnold . . . . .	Prevention Specialist
Bonnie Woods . . . . .	Volunteer Coordinator

Nancy Beall . . . . .	Secretary
Ruth Ann Chapplear . . . . .	Secretary
Effie Cooksey . . . . .	Secretary
Neome Goodman . . . . .	Secretary
Sharon James . . . . .	Secretary
Cindy McKnew . . . . .	Secretary
Una Palmer . . . . .	Secretary
Carol Riley . . . . .	Secretary
Bev Sanders . . . . .	Secretary
Sydney Willis . . . . .	Secretary

The Juvenile Services Administration, including Intake, Probation, and Aftercare workers deals with those children who are alleged to be delinquent or "Children in Need of Supervision" by parents, police, schools, other agencies, or private citizens.

Upon receiving a complaint, a conference is scheduled by the Intake Division with the child, his parents, and the complainant to discuss the allegation and also to determine if the child is in need of any services that are available to him. At the conclusion of the conference, the Intake Worker decides whether or not to file the complaint with Juvenile Court. The Intake Division also determines whether a child should be detained, released or sheltered (at the time of his apprehension by a law enforcement officer). No child can be detained or sheltered without being interviewed by an intake worker.

In order to fulfill this responsibility, there is an intake worker on duty either in Upper Marlboro or in the County Service Building twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days each week, including holidays. This system has vastly improved the former "on call" system, where detentions were authorized by phone.

During the fiscal year 1975 a total of 9,320 complaints were screened by the intake staff. Of these, 5,847 were handled at the intake level. This amounts to 62% of the total cases referred. During the same time period, a total of 1817 detention screenings took place, of which 736 were detained until the next Court date.

If the intake worker determines that the allegation warrants Court action, the complaint is filed and a hearing before the Juvenile Master takes place. If the child is found to be "involved", the Court will order an investigation. This is accomplished through the newly established Investigative Unit. The investigator contacts the family, school, and any agency that has dealt with the child. From the information gathered, he will make a recommendation as to the disposition of the case.

Many dispositions place the child on indefinite probation. Once this is ordered, a Juvenile Counselor from the Probation Unit is assigned to the child. His job is to supervise the child and to direct him to whatever community resources that are necessary. Caseloads have increased tremendously during the past year. Currently, the average caseload is 70 per worker.

On occasion, a child may be committed to one of the State institutions. At this point, the case is assigned to an aftercare worker, who works with the child while he is at the institution and begins to formulate a plan to be initiated upon his release. The aftercare counselor also supervises the child for an indefinite period after release from the particular training school. Each worker is assigned to one of the training schools which include: Maryland Training School (male 16 and over); Montrose (males under 16 and females of all ages); and Boys Forestry Camp (males over 15 1/2). Prior to disposition, juveniles are occasionally detained at Boys' Village (male) or Waxters Children's Center (female). If a child appears to have definite psychological problems and is in need of confinement, he may be sent to the Maryland Children's Center for a complete evaluation (21 day period).

A psychiatrist and psychologist are retained contractually by the Department on its staff. In cases where an evaluation is needed, but confinement is not necessary, the Court Psychologists are also utilized for evaluations.

There are numerous services utilized by all Juvenile Counselors (Intake, Probation, and Aftercare) in the community. These services enable many children and their families to receive the necessary aid without being locked up in a juvenile facility. Supportive counseling is offered through agencies such as GUIDE, Family Services, and Mental Health Clinic, to name a few. Many communities have their own counseling for residents of other respective areas, such as Greenbelt Cares, BIPPY (Bowie), College Park Youth Service Bureau, Oasis (Laurel/Beltsville), Glenarden Youth Service Bureau, Seat Pleasant Drop In Center. There are five (5) DICAP Centers that deal with drug related problems.

A large number of group homes, foster homes, and shelter homes and facilities deal with youngsters who are unable to function within their own homes but are not in need of confinement. Shelter homes are designated for temporary care (overnight through 30 days) until the Court can make a final disposition of the case. Foster homes and group homes are designated for long term placement. Project REACH has been developed to provide counseling services for children in foster homes and also provides short term counseling services for children in shelter care.

A pre-trial intervention program (Project MEND) has been initiated through the joint cooperation of the Intake Division and the State's Attorney's Office. This program provides 90 days of intensive counseling to juveniles who have had previous Intake contacts but have not been involved in the Court system.

Volunteers and interns from various local universities provide services such as tutoring, counseling, and job finding to youths who are under the supervision of Juvenile Services.

New programs are being developed to further benefit juveniles in Prince George's County. An "In House Detention" Program is being set up to offer an alternative to detention at Boys' Village. The purpose of this program is to select youths that have been ordered into detention for "community detention." This means that the child and family will be screened for this program and placed either in his or her own home or an alternate one. A counselor will be assigned to the youth and maintain intensive supervision of him or her until he is to be returned to Court. This program would be limited to non-violent offenders.

A grant is being considered for plans to deal with the CINS offender (non-delinquent). This is the hardest type of case to deal with as the problems generally arise from a child being a runaway, truant, or beyond parental control which obviously causes stress within the family.

DJS Annual Report

Fiscal Year - 1975

(July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975)

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Formal (Ct. )</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arson	49	10	30	89
Assault	311	52	495	858
Auto Theft	207	23	124	354
B & E	698	74	330	1102
Larceny	367	46	291	704
Robbery	146	3	23	172
D. C.	63	7	204	274
Sex	18	2	8	28
Vandalism	133	38	233	404
Narcotic Offense	100	66	376	542
Glue Sniffing	4	1	8	13
Alcohol Violation	13	7	80	100
S. L.	330	57	1296	1683
P. B. S.	3	1	1	5
Weapons Offense	44	10	130	184
Receiving Stolen Goods	44	12	49	105
Trespassing	68	13	275	356
False Alarm	4	6	14	24
Runaway	87	20	275	382
Truant	15	25	109	149
Ung.	139	35	234	408
Other	186	49	698	933
Neglect	157	--	2	159
Dep.	276	--	5	281
Neglect/Dependent	5	--	--	5
Mentally handicapped	<u>6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals	3473	557	5290	9320